Mme Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

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RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE EN TUNISIE ET AU MAROC - OCTOBRE 1960

La période passée en revue dans le présent rapport a été extrêmement chargée pour les Délégations de la Ligue en Tunisie et au Maroc. Des distributions massives de vêtements et de couvertures ont eu lieu, en prévision de l'hiver, qui sont venues s'ajouter à la distribution régulière des denrées alimentaires de base; elles se sont déroulées par un temps exceptionnellement favorable pour la saison. En Tunisie toutefois, la distribution de couvertures a dû, dans certaines régions, être remise au mois de novembre, en raison du retard subi par certains envois.

Plusieurs personnalités éminentes se sont rendues en Tunisie et au Maroc, au mois d'octobre, et ont examiné l'action de secours en faveur des réfugiés. M. Du Val, Secrétaire administratif du Conseil oecuménique des Eglises, s'est documenté en Tunisie, sur les besoins des réfugiés et sur l'action entreprise en leur faveur. Le Dr Stuart Stanbury, Commissaire national de la Croix-Rouge canadienne, et M. Georges Elsey, Vice-Président de la Croix-Rouge américaine, ont étudié l'action au Maroc. Vers la fin du mois, M. Richard Brown, Directeur du Bureau pour les Réfugiés et les questions de Migration, du Département d'Etat des Etats-Unis, a fait une visite officielle dans la Province d'Oujda, où se trouvent de nombreux réfugiés.

M. Henrik Beer, le nouveau Secrétaire général de la Ligue, a, pour la première fois, rendu au Croissant-Rouge marocain une visite officielle, dont l'objet principal était d'étudier la situation des victimes de la paralysie et leurs besoins futurs. Il n'a pas pu se rendre dans les régions où se trouvent les réfugiés, mais il s'est entretenu des opérations en cours avec M. Reinhard, Délégué en chef de la Ligue, et a inspecté le bureau administratif et les entrepôts.

Contributions reçues

Des contributions en espèces et en nature représentant un total de plus d'un million de Francs suisses ont été reçues, en octobre, dans le cadre de l'action de secours. Les Sociétés nationales, ainsi que leurs Sections de Juniors, ont poursuivi leur aide généreuse; d'autres organisations, parmi lesquelles l'"International Cooperation Administration" du Gouvernement américain, ont remis des dons substantiels. La liste des contributions en espèces et en nature reçues au cours de ce mois s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande (CRJ)	-	10.600.-	10.600.-
Croix-Rouge américaine	-	353.420.-	353.420.-
Croix-Rouge américaine (CRJ)	-	228.698.-	228.698.-
Croix-Rouge britannique	-	5.917.-	5.917.-
Croix-Rouge bulgare	-	63.280.-	63.280.-
Croix-Rouge finlandaise	-	8.108.-	8.108.-
Croix-Rouge italienne (CRJ)	1.200.-	-	1.200.-
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise (CRJ)	1.210.-	-	1.210.-
Croix-Rouge norvégienne	-	22.500.-	22.500.-
Croix-Rouge suédoise	-	20.856.-	20.856.-
American Friends Service Committee	-	125.000.-	125.000.-
Church World Service, Leiden (Pays-Bas)	-	1.000.-	1.000.-
International Cooperation Administration (Gouvernement américain)	-	129.000.-	129.000.-
Conférence internationale des Etudiants, Leiden (Pays-Bas)	-	200.-	200.-
Lutheran World Federation, Suède	-	4.000.-	4.000.-
Conseil norvégien pour les Réfugiés	-	105.000.-	105.000.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	27.500.-	27.500.-
	2 410.-	1 105 079.-	1 107 489.-

Nombre et état des réfugiés

Le nombre des réfugiés ayant droit aux rations n'a subi que de légères modifications par rapport au mois précédent. 158.744 rations ont été distribuées en Tunisie et 128.663 au Maroc, où l'on procède actuellement à un nouveau recensement des réfugiés. Ces opérations sont en bonne voie, dans les deux Provinces d'Oudja et de Tafilalet. Dans la première, de

nouvelles formules pour l'obtention de rations ont été remises à tous les réfugiés au moment des distributions d'octobre; elles seront demandées en retour, dûment remplies, en novembre. Dans la seconde, des formules semblables ont été remises en septembre, et le nombre des réponses reçues à l'occasion des distributions d'octobre a été satisfaisant. Les déclarations ainsi recueillies sont en cours de revision et de traduction, les deux tiers étant établies en arabe.

L'état général des réfugiés continue à être relativement bon dans les deux pays, et seuls des cas de maladies courantes sont signalés.

Vêtements et couvertures

La production de cashabias pour enfants a été menée à bonne fin au cours de ce mois en Tunisie; 27.000 ont été envoyés dans les provinces pour distribution. Au Maroc, la confection sur place de vêtements de style indigène pour femmes et fillettes a suivi son cours, conformément au programme établi; des envois ont été effectués à destination des provinces d'Oujda et de Tafilalet. Les réserves de vêtements, neufs et usagés, reçus à titre de don au cours de ces derniers mois, ont été préparées pour la distribution. De même, des stocks de couvertures ont été acheminés vers les provinces frontalières et, en de nombreux secteurs, les distributions sont terminées. Au total 82.300 couvertures ont été affectées pour la Tunisie et 60.000 pour le Maroc, proportionnellement au nombre de réfugiés concentrés dans les provinces.

Projets supplémentaires

a) Le programme des stations de lait est en pleine expansion dans les deux pays. Neuf nouvelles stations sont entrées en fonction en Tunisie, où on en compte 80. Au Maroc, 5 nouvelles stations ont été aménagées dans la province d'Oudja et quatre vont s'ouvrir au Tafilalet. L'objectif final est de 100 en Tunisie et de 60 au Maroc.

b) Les préparatifs en vue de l'ouverture de 10 stations de distribution de soupe en Tunisie sont en bonne voie, mais ne sont pas terminés. Un certain retard est intervenu dans la fabrication des bancs et des tables, confiée à des réfugiés du centre d'Aïssat Idir près de La Marsa; ce mobilier est actuellement disponible et les centres commenceront à fonctionner en novembre dans la région, fort isolée, dénommée "Bec de Canard".

c) Le programme des dispensaires a fait des progrès satisfaisants. Trois dispensaires mobiles, obligeamment offerts par l'"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief" ont été mis en service en Tunisie; deux autres unités similaires ont été remises à la Ligue, à Londres, par la

Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres, ce qui portera à cinq le nombre des unités qui fonctionneront en Tunisie au bénéfice des réfugiés. Au Maroc, on compte 8 dispensaires fixes dans la province d'Oudja et 5 dans celle de Tafilalet, tous très fréquentés; dans la Province d'Oujda seulement, on enregistrait 12.696 patients traités; Des préparatifs sont en cours en vue de l'ouverture de 6 nouveaux dispensaires fixes à Oujda et de deux dans la province de Tafilalet, grâce à la Croix-Rouge britannique, qui a mis du personnel infirmier supplémentaire à disposition pour la supervision.

d) Le projet de tissage d'alfa a fait quelques progrès à Guenfouda, où 30 métiers supplémentaires sont entrés en action. Un projet similaire a été mis sur pied à Djilma, en Tunisie. Au Maroc, les nattes confectionnées dans le cadre de ce projet servent à fabriquer ou à réparer des tentes indigènes, tandis qu'en Tunisie elles sont utilisées pour recouvrir le sol à l'intérieur des tentes et des gourbis.

Problèmes particuliers

Le retard subi dans l'arrivage des derniers contingents de couvertures destinées à la Tunisie préoccupe quelque peu les responsables du programme de secours, ainsi que le fait que les autorités locales aient déclaré insuffisante l'importance même de la distribution (une couverture pour deux réfugiés). Il faut s'attendre aussi à des délais dans les envois de tentes et de bâches annoncées par les Etats-Unis pour les réfugiés de Tunisie, ce qui aggravera le problème des abris, déjà aigu.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. Nejad Anter, détaché par le Croissant-Rouge turc, est arrivé au terme de son engagement auprès de la délégation de la Ligue en Tunisie et a été remplacé par M. Fred Fehr, recruté par la Croix-Rouge suisse. M. Paul Tischhauser a regagné le poste qu'il occupait, en Suisse; M. Willi Gautschi, recruté par la Croix-Rouge suisse, a pris sa succession. Au Maroc, la délégation est renforcée par suite du retour de M. Jurg Vittani, et de l'arrivée de deux nouveaux membres, également fournis par l'entremise de la Croix-Rouge suisse, M. Max Froesch et M. Oliver Wackernagel. M. Josef Sidler, chef du Service des entrepôts, à Casablanca, est arrivé à la fin de son engagement et a regagné la Suisse le 7 octobre. M. Phillip Zuger a quitté la délégation le 25 octobre pour occuper un poste à Brazzaville, pour le compte de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé. La Croix-Rouge britannique a offert les services d'un infirmier, M. Pierre Verstraeten, pour le programme des dispensaires.

Conclusion

Les délégués de la Ligue au Maroc et en Tunisie estiment, comme les dirigeants des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge, que les réfugiés sont munis pour l'hiver aussi bien que le permettent les secours disponibles. Grâce à la générosité des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, de leurs Gouvernements et aux contributions des nombreuses organisations qui ont participé à l'action de secours, ils sont même mieux pourvus, à bien des égards, que ces dernières années pour affronter la mauvaise saison. Les besoins n'en continuent pas moins à subsister, de mois en mois, et un effort soutenu des donateurs est encore nécessaire. C'est dans ce sens, et afin de réduire à un minimum les privations et les souffrances des réfugiés durant l'hiver, que je fais appel à vous en leur nom.

Henrik Beer,
Secrétaire Général

le 12 novembre 1960.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITEE CONSIDERS REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM ALGERIA IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA; STATUS OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Geneva. This morning the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme discussed the High Commissioner's report on assistance to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia, and approved a budget for the year 1961. It noted with interest the status of governmental and private contributions to UNHCR programmes from 1 January 1960 to 31 July 1960, and hoped that the High Commissioner's objective of $12 million for his 1960 classical programmes will be achieved. It called upon the Governments to take the necessary steps to enable the High Commissioner to achieve the $6 million target set for his classical programmes in 1961 and to obtain the funds required for his other programmes.

The Committee also took note of the High Commissioner's financial statements for 1959, the report of the Board of Auditors thereon, and the provisional financial statements for the period 1 January to 31 August 1960

* * *

Report on Assistance to Refugees from Algeria at present in Morocco and Tunisia; implementation of General Assembly Resolutions 1286 (XIII) and 1389 (XIV)

Mr. T. Jamieson (Director, UNHCR) presented the report on the assistance to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia, as well as the operation budget for the period 1 January to 31 December 1961. The basic relief operation was now ensured until the end of 1960, but for 1961 almost $ 3 million in cash were required to provide basic needs for these refugees, in addition to assistance in kind. For practical purposes, the 1961 budget was based on 275,000 rations in both countries.

Mr. Jamieson reported that considerable progress had been made in the regular distribution of basic food, and that the scheme for the establishment of milk centres had been further extended, so that the children received milk as well as bread. A total of 112 of these centres were now in operation, 71 of them in Tunisia and 41 Morocco. It was intended to develop these services in "multi-purpose" centres which, in addition to providing meals, would gradually be used for other services as well.

While the basic needs of refugees were being met, effective implementation of various supplementary programmes drawn up on the occasion of World Refugee Year still gave considerable concern, particularly those of an educational and occupational character. There are, both in Tunisia and Morocco, problems of considerable unemployment or under-employment.

Basic health programmes were provided by the Governments of Tunisia and Morocco, but both Governments would welcome assistance particularly in areas without medical facilities.

Five mobile clinics had been set up in Tunisia, as well as ten static clinics in locations somewhat remote from normal health services, but under the control of the health services of the host country.

The interest of World Refugee Year had made it possible to implement certain projects outside the basic programme designed to assure a regular supply of food, blankets, and other basic essentials.

Mr. Jamieson stressed the excellent working relationship with the League of Red Cross Societies in this joint relief operation, and paid a special tribute to Mr. Henry Dunning, the outgoing Secretary-General and his successor, Mr. Henrik Beer, as well as to Mr. Ray Schaeffer, who is in charge of the relief operation on behalf of the League, in this "unique work to bring together the humanitarian forces of the world to bear on this problem".

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, stressed the fruitful co-operation between UNHCR and his Organization. The League's primary task was, however, to act in emergency situations rather than to carry out operations likely to involve long-term programming and in this connection recalled a resolution taken by the Executive Committee of the League concerning the future. This resolution would ensure the continuation of the League's work until the middle of 1961, but the eventual withdrawal had to be considered, although the Executive Committee would have the power to extend the period of participation if no alternative procedures could be devised.

The Representative of Norway, considering that the operation might continue over a long period, appealed to World Refugee Year National Committees to allocate funds collected to the refugees from Algeria. The United States Representative said his Government would continue to making surplus commodity stocks available. The Representative of Germany stressed the desirability of informing Committees and the public at large of requirements.

The Representative of Tunisia pointed out that while the High Commissioner's report referred to a total of over 200,000 refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia, the latest census had shown that there were 157,300 refugees from Algeria in Tunisia alone. He stressed that the refugees needed more than food and shelter, the present situation might continue for a long time and his country was constantly "haunted by the

spectre of Palestinian refugees". He considered it essential to prevent idleness and provide refugees with an occupation. He expressed his fervent hope that a permanent solution for these refugees, agreeable to all concerned, would soon be found, in the same social and humanitarian spirit which had characterised the operation as a whole and the General Assembly resolutions which brought it into being.

The Representative of France shared the views expressed by the Delegate of Tunisia, and agreed that the spectre of Arab refugees hung over the whole scene. His Government had always affirmed its desire to discuss the return to their homes of these people, which was indeed the solution hoped for by all. These refugees had not left their homes to "wage a war" but because of conditions in their former place of residence. Absorption on the spot was not practical in regions "which nature has deprived of wealth"; it was the return home of these refugees which should be facilitated; a point of view to which the Tunisian Delegate fully agreed. He too felt that these refugees should be enabled to return home once the situation had become normal again. In the meantime, however, there could be no doubt that both Tunisia and Morocco had to grant asylum to refugees requesting it.

The Committee took note with satisfaction of the report, and approved the budget for 1961 submitted by the High Commissioner. It was pleased to note the improvements achieved and expressed its hope that the operation would continue to be dealt with effectively and on a purely humanitarian basis.

* * *

Status of Governmental and Private Contributions, 1 January 1960 to 31 July 1960

Mr. C. Brouwer (Chief, Fund-raising Section, UNHCR) in introducing his report pointed out that, for 1960, the total of contributions received from private sources had so far exceeded governmental contributions. He stressed, however, that this rise in private contributions could only be regarded as a temporary phenomenon due to fund-raising drives under the aegis of World Refugee Year, and that in future, Governments would continue to be the main source of voluntary contributions to finance UNHCR programmes.

Mr. A. Shaw (United Kingdom) stated that, subject to Parliamentary approval, his Government planned to announce a contribution of £100,000 to UNHCR programmes for 1961 at the next U.N. Pledging Conference. Mr. L. J. Arnott (Australia) said that although Parliamentary approval had not yet been given, it was expected that his Government would again make a substantial contribution towards UNHCR programmes for 1961. He also informed the Meeting that the public appeal in Australia launched on the occasion of World Refugee Year had already yielded A£700,000, that is considerably more than the original target of A£500,000.

Following a discussion in which the Representatives of the German Federal Republic, the Holy See, Belgium, and France took part, the Chairman pointed out that while the report before the Committee gave indications of the strong impetus given to financial contributions as a result of World Refugee Year, the High Commissioner's basic objective of $12 million for his classical programmes for 1960 had not yet been met, and that at present there was still a shortfall of $1,359,000. He also drew attention to the assistance given to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, as well as to refugees not under the U.N. mandate, under the High Commissioner's good offices functions, which were reflected in the report.

The Committee noted with interest the report on the status of contributions to UNHCR programmes from January 1960 to 31 July 1960, expressed a wish that the High Commissioner's objective of $12 million for his 1960 classical programmes could be achieved, and that Governments would take the necessary steps for the High Commissioner to achieve in 1961 the $6 million target set for his classical programmes as well as to obtain the monies needed to finance his other programmes.

The meeting rose at 1145 hours.
The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's programme will meet again at 1030 hours tomorrow, Tuesday, 11 October, to discuss resettlement, and the financing of transport of refugees. During its afternoon Session tomorrow the Committee will consider UNHCR programmes for the remainder of 1960, particularly the Far Eastern programme, camp clearance, and the fund for special hardship cases, and the High Commissioner's programme for non-settled refugees living outside camps, as well as to establish priorities. In the course of the Meeting, the Committee will also hear a statement from Mr. Yul Brynner, in his capacity as Special Consultant to the High Commissioner.

Mr. Dudrow

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

During September the relief action in Tunisia and Morocco followed its normal course with the League Delegations in both countries giving their attention particularly to the supplementary projects and preparations for the winter. In Tunisia a shift occurred in the personnel of the Governorates along the Algerian frontier where the refugees are concentrated. These changes took place in Kef, Souk el Arba and Gafsa Provinces where the shift affected the Governor himself and the members of his top staff. In Kasserine Province only staff members of the Gouvernor were reassigned. In Morocco a new Gouvernor was appointed for the Province of Oujda. These changes required new contacts on the part of the League delegates in the interest of effective cooperation in the relief action.

Mr. Arnold Rørholt, an experienced relief expert from the regular staff of the United Nations High Commissioner's Office, was appointed UNHCR representative in Tunisia and took over his duties in Tunis on September 13th.

Contributions received

In contrast with the preceding month, gifts in cash and in kind were received on a more generous scale. Following appeals for supplies to help prepare against the needs of the winter, Red Cross Societies, including their Junior sections, and other organisations made substantial gifts having a value of over Sw.Fr. 3,000,000. The largest among these was made by the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR which despatched a ship carrying 1,140 tons of food, blankets, cloth, soap and medicaments to Morocco. The Swiss Red Cross made a special contribution for the purchase of blankets for Tunisia. The American Friends Service Committee continued their valuable support of the action with shipments of blankets, clothing and other supplies. The International Cooperation Administration of the United States Government continued its regular shipments of wheat to Morocco by delivering another 2,000 tons for the refugees.

A complete list of the contributions in cash and in kind received during the month, expressed in Swiss Francs, follows :

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross	-	36,483.-	36,483.-
American Red Cross (JRC section)	-	32,558.-	32,558.-
Australian Red Cross (JRC section)	19,244.-	-	19,244.-
British Red Cross (JRC section)	-	803.-	803.-
Canadian Red Cross (JRC section)	-	4,039.-	4,039.-
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC section)	-	12,390.-	12,390.-
New Zealand Red Cross (JRC section)	1,200.-	-	1,200.-
Swiss Red Cross	45,000.-	17,312.-	62,312.-
Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of USSR	-	2,160,000.-	2,160,000.-
American Friends Service Committee	-	113,625.-	113,625.-
British Council of Churches	-	125.-	125.-
I.C.A., U.S.A. Government	-	688,000.-	688,000.-
Swiss World Refugee Year Committee	8,280.-	-	8,280.-
World Council of Churches	-	2,000.-	2,000.-
Private Donors	-	600.-	600.-
	73,724.-	3,067,935.-	3,141,659.-

Number and condition of the refugees

Reports from the field indicate relatively few changes in the number of refugees receiving relief during this month. Tunisia remained entirely constant with the previous month and Morocco showed a reduction of approximately 1,100 rations issued. The Delegation in Morocco continued its efforts to put into effect a new registration plan to establish more accurately the total figure of refugees eligible for relief; this will be completed in both Oujda and Tafilalet Provinces by November.

In both countries the general condition of the refugees remains satisfactory. The health of the refugees continues to be good. In Tunisia an epidemic of typhoid was found to have been falsely reported.

Clothing and blankets

The preparation of used clothing for distribution in both countries received major attention during this month. Shipments to the Provinces were made from the main warehouses in Tunis and Casablanca. In Morocco the clothing had been presorted and packed in the form of outfits for men, women and children of definite age groups. The production of native-style garments from cloth contributed and from that purchased locally with special credits continued on scheduled and these were added to the shipments going to the Provinces. Both Delegations intend to start distribution of winter clothing to the refugees during October.

Similar preparations were made to forward to the Provinces stocks of blankets so far received in the main warehouses. The shipment of UNICEF blankets for Morocco had arrived but those for Tunisia are still anxiously awaited. It seems certain that distribution of blankets to the refugees cannot be completed in October, as had been hoped, but will be carried over into November when the cold weather will have started. When all shipments have been received the goal of one blanket for each 2 refugees will have been attained.

Supplementary projects

The increase in milk stations went forward with 8 new stations established in Tunisia making a total of 71 now operating. In Morocco plans were made to add several new stations in areas not now served by the 41 stations already established. In all stations refugee children are receiving bread with their milk, which is fortified several times during each week by the addition of Vitalzine.

As a complement to the milk stations in Tunisia plans have been made for the opening of 10 soup stations for the winter. Established in tents, these stations will provide hot soup daily to the children in the cold and rugged forest region of Souk el Arba Province known as the "Bec de Canard". These stations are expected to be ready for operation by October 20 when the effects of winter will already be felt in this isolated mountainous area.

Good progress was made in the establishment of dispensaries in both Tunisia and Morocco. 6 fixed dispensaries were in operation in Tunisia and 4 others were nearing completion. A third mobile clinic arrived from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. In Morocco 8 dispensaries were opened and began operation with unusual success. Arrangements were completed for the establishment of 17 more which are expected to come into operation during October. Selection of Moroccan Red Crescent personnel to staff and operate them under the supervision of League-recruited nurses was finalised. A second nurse, Miss Anne-Marie Helgesson, was made available by the Swedish Red Cross for this programme in Tafilalet Province.

The Guenfouda alfa-grass weaving project was resumed and moved forward satisfactorily with 30 looms operating. Similarly an experimental project of the same kind was started at Djilma in Tunisia for the production of 1,000 alfa mats. A request was received from the Delegation in

Morocco for additional sewing machines to enlarge the sewing centre project in Oujda Province. The Austrian Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross agreed to provide them, together with yarn and knitting needles.

Special problems

Every effort was made to meet the problem of more satisfactory shelter for the refugees in Tunisia. A special credit was granted by the UNHCR to purchase 300 additional tents and the U.S.A. Government offered to provide 1,000 nearly new tents with an equal number of pieces of canvas to serve as roof coverings. These badly needed shelter items must be shipped from warehouses in the United States and it appears that, with the most speedy action on the part of all concerned, they will reach the refugees in Tunisia after winter has arrived.

Staff changes

Mr. Slobodan Popoviç, loaned by the Yugoslav Red Cross, completed his assignment in Tunisia after nine months' valuable service as a member of the League Delegation in that country. Mr. Philip Zuger, provided through the Swiss Red Cross, was added to the Delegation in Morocco replacing Mr. Marcel Sordet who had completed six months' service there. For the dispensary programme in Morocco Miss Anne-Marie Helgesson, provided through the Swedish Red Cross, was assigned on September 6 and Dr. Hans Spengler, architect of the dispensary project, returned to Switzerland on September 30.

Conclusion

Even though the basic feeding programme is now well established and operating on a regular basis, and many supplementary projects are in various stages of development, we must not lose sight of the fact that the refugees are again entering the most trying period in their precarious existence in the countries of asylum. For the majority this will be the fifth winter as refugees, dependent for their livelihood and protection against the cold on the gifts of others. I therefore appeal to all Red Cross Societies, including their Governments, and other interested Organizations to maintain their generous giving, and even to increase their gifts, during the winter months ahead to give the needed moral and physical help these homeless persons so sorely need.

Henrik Beer
Secretary General

9th October, 1960

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Mr Sadion

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE EN TUNISIE ET AU MAROC - SEPTEMBRE 1960

Au cours du mois de septembre, l'action de secours en Tunisie et au Maroc a suivi son cours normal. Dans les deux pays, les délégations de la Ligue se sont occupées particulièrement des projets complémentaires et des préparatifs en vue de l'hiver. En Tunisie, dans la région voisine de la frontière algérienne où les réfugiés se trouvent rassemblés en majeure partie, un certain nombre de changements sont intervenus dans les cadres de l'Administration régionale. Ces modifications ont eu lieu dans les provinces du Kef, de Souk el Arba et de Gafsa, où le gouverneur lui-même et les plus hauts fonctionnaires ont été mutés. Dans la province de Kasserine, seuls certains membres du personnel ont été déplacés. Au Maroc, un nouveau gouverneur a été nommé dans la province d'Oujda. Ces changements ont nécessité de nouvelles prises de contact de la part des délégués de la Ligue, afin de continuer à assurer une coopération efficace dans le cadre de l'action de secours.

M. Arnold Rørholt, expert en matière de secours qui fait partie du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, a été nommé représentant du Haut Commissariat en Tunisie et est entré en fonctions à Tunis le 13 septembre.

Contributions reçues

Par contraste avec le mois précédent, les dons en espèces et en nature ont afflué en plus grandes quantités. A la suite des appels demandant des secours en vue de l'hiver, les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge y compris leurs Sections de Juniors, ainsi que d'autres organisations, ont fait des dons généreux, dont la valeur dépasse 3.000.000 de francs suisses. L'envoi le plus important a été fait par l'Alliance des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge de l'URSS, qui a envoyé un navire transportant une cargaison de 1.140 tonnes de vivres, de couvertures, de tissus, de savon et de médicaments destinés au Maroc. La Croix-Rouge suisse a fait une contribution spéciale pour l'achat de couvertures pour la Tunisie. L'American Friends Service Committee a continué à donner son appui très substantiel à l'action par des envois de couvertures, de vêtements et autres secours. L'International Cooperation Administration du gouvernement américain a poursuivi ses envois réguliers de blé à destination du Maroc; elle a effectué une nouvelle livraison de 2.000 tonnes pour les réfugiés.

La liste complète des contributions en espèces et en nature reçues au cours de ce mois s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	en espèces	en nature	total
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande (CRJ)	-	12.390.-	12.390.-
Croix-Rouge américaine	-	36.483.-	36.483.-
Croix-Rouge américaine (CRJ)	-	32.558.-	32.558.-
Croix-Rouge australienne (CRJ)	19.244.-	-	19.244.-
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	803.-	803.-
Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRJ)	-	4.039.-	4.039.-
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise (CRJ)	1.200.-	-	1.200.-
Croix-Rouge suisse	45.000.-	17.312.-	62.312.-
Alliance des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge de l'URSS	-	2.160.000.-	2.160.000.-
American Friends Service Committee	-	113.625.-	113.625.-
British Council of Churches	-	125.-	125.-
I.C.A. (Gouvernement américain)	-	688.000.-	688.000.-
Comité suisse pour l'Année Mondiale du Réfugié	8.280.-	-	8.280.-
Conseil oecuménique des Eglises	-	2.000.-	2.000.-
Particuliers	-	600.-	600.-
	73.724.-	3.067.935.-	3.141.659.-

Nombre et état des réfugiés

Les rapports établis sur les lieux n'indiquent, au cours de ce mois, que peu de changements dans le nombre des réfugiés recevant des secours. En Tunisie, leur nombre n'a pas changé depuis le mois précédent, tandis que l'on note au Maroc une réduction d'environ 1.100 dans le nombre des rations distribuées. La délégation au Maroc a poursuivi ses efforts en vue de mettre en oeuvre un nouveau plan d'immatriculation permettant d'obtenir un chiffre plus exact pour le total des réfugiés ayant droit aux secours; cette tâche sera terminée dans les provinces d'Oujda et de Tafilalet pour le mois de novembre.

Dans les deux pays, l'état des réfugiés continue d'être généralement satisfaisant et leur santé reste bonne. Un rapport suivant lequel une épidémie de typhoïde se serait déclarée en Tunisie s'est révélé inexact.

Vêtements et couvertures

La préparation de vêtements usagés qui seront distribués dans les deux pays a été l'objet de la plus grande attention au cours de ce mois. Des envois ont été faits dans les provinces par les entrepôts principaux de Tunis et de Casablanca. Au Maroc, les vêtements ont été triés et reconditionnés pour les hommes, les femmes et les enfants (par groupe d'âge). La confection de vêtements de type indigène avec des tissus envoyés par des donateurs ou achetés sur place à l'aide de crédits spéciaux s'est poursuivie normalement. Les vêtements ainsi fabriqués ont été ajoutés aux envois en partance pour les provinces. Les deux délégations se proposent de commencer la distribution des vêtements d'hiver aux réfugiés durant le mois d'octobre.

Des préparatifs similaires ont été faits pour expédier dans les provinces les stocks de couvertures reçus jusqu'ici par les principaux entrepôts. Les couvertures envoyées par l'UNICEF à destination du Maroc sont parvenues, mais on attend toujours la cargaison destinée à la Tunisie. Il apparaît certain que la distribution des couvertures aux réfugiés ne pourra pas, comme on l'avait espéré, être terminée en octobre, mais qu'elle se poursuivra en novembre après le début de la mauvaise saison. Lorsque tous les envois auront été reçus, l'objectif prévu - une couverture pour deux réfugiés - aura été atteint.

Projets supplémentaires

L'augmentation du nombre des stations de distribution de lait s'est poursuivie grâce à l'établissement de 8 nouvelles stations, ce qui porte à 71 le nombre des établissements fonctionnant en Tunisie. Des plans ont été établis pour l'installation de plusieurs nouvelles stations au Maroc, dans les régions qui ne sont pas desservies par les 41 stations actuelles. Dans tous ces établissements, les enfants réfugiés reçoivent du pain avec leur lait; plusieurs fois par semaine, le lait est complété par l'adjonction de Vitalzine.

Pour compléter le service des stations de lait en Tunisie, on prévoit l'ouverture, cet hiver, de 10 cantines pour la distribution de soupe. Installées sous tentes, ces cantines distribueront chaque jour de la soupe aux enfants de la région forestière de la province de Souk El Arba, connue sous le nom du "Bec de Canard". Ces cantines doivent être prêtes à fonctionner pour le 20 octobre, date à laquelle l'hiver se fait déjà sentir dans cette région montagneuse et isolée.

Des progrès sensibles ont été réalisés dans l'installation de dispensaires aussi bien en Tunisie qu'au Maroc. Au cours du mois 6 dispensaires fixes fonctionnaient en Tunisie; 4 autres étaient en cours d'achèvement. Un troisième dispensaire mobile, envoyé par l'Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, est arrivé en Tunisie. Au Maroc, 8 dispensaires ont ouvert leurs portes et ont commencé à fonctionner avec un succès qui dépassait les prévisions. Les arrangements nécessaires pour 17 autres établissements de ce genre, qui, espère-t-on, commenceront à fonctionner en octobre, sont au point. Le personnel appelé à les desservir, sous la surveillance d'infirmières recrutées par la Ligue, a été désigné parmi les membres du Croissant-Rouge marocain. La Croix-Rouge suédoise a mis à disposition une seconde infirmière, Mlle Anne-Marie Helgesson, pour le programme entrepris dans la province de Tafilalet.

Le projet de Guenfouda pour le tissage d'alfa a été repris et a progressé d'une manière satisfaisante : 30 métiers sont en opération. La mise en oeuvre d'un projet expérimental du même genre a commencé également à Djilma, en Tunisie, pour la fabrication de 1.000 nattes d'alfa. La Délégation au Maroc a demandé des machines à coudre supplémentaires en vue d'élargir le projet d'ouvroirs dans la province d'Oujda. La Croix-Rouge autrichienne et la Croix-Rouge suisse ont bien voulu promettre des machines, ainsi que du fil et des aiguilles à tricoter.

Problèmes particuliers

Tous les efforts possibles ont été tentés en vue de résoudre le problème des abris pour les réfugiés en Tunisie. Un crédit spécial a été consenti par le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés en vue de l'achat de 300 tentes, et le gouvernement des Etats-Unis a offert 1.000 tentes presque neuves et autant de bâches destinées à recouvrir les toits. Ces articles très nécessaires doivent être expédiés par des entrepôts aux Etats-Unis, et on peut espérer que grâce aux efforts de ceux qui s'intéressent à l'exécution rapide de ce projet, l'envoi parviendra en Tunisie peu après le début de l'hiver.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. Slobodan Popovic, détaché par la Croix-Rouge yougoslave, a terminé sa mission en Tunisie, après neuf mois de très utiles services en tant que membre de la délégation de la Ligue dans ce pays. M. Philip Zuger, dont les services sont donnés par la Croix-Rouge suisse, a été adjoint à la délégation au Maroc en remplacement de M. Marcel Sordet, qui a passé six mois dans ce pays. Dans le cadre du programme des dispensaires au Maroc, Mlle Anne-Marie Helgesson, détachée par la Croix-Rouge suédoise, a reçu son affectation le 6 septembre, tandis que le Dr. Hans Spengler, qui a mis sur pied le projet des dispensaires, est retourné en Suisse le 30 septembre.

Conclusion

Bien que le programme d'alimentation de base soit maintenant solidement établi et fonctionne régulièrement, et que beaucoup de projets supplémentaires soient en cours de développement, nous ne devons pas perdre de vue le fait que les réfugiés vont de nouveau être appelés à traverser la période la plus dure de leurs conditions d'existence précaires dans les pays qui leur ont donné asile. Pour la majorité d'entre eux, l'hiver qui vient sera leur cinquième hiver de réfugié, et ils restent entièrement dépendants, pour leur subsistance et pour leur protection contre le froid, de ce que leur donneront les autres. Je prie donc instamment toutes les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge, leurs gouvernements et toutes les autres organisations intéressées de continuer à donner avec générosité, et même d'augmenter leurs dons, afin d'apporter à ces malheureux sans foyer durant l'hiver qui vient, le soutien moral et l'aide physique dont ils ont le plus grand besoin.

Henrik Beer,
Secrétaire général

9 octobre 1960

P. 9144/yb/13.10.60

Mr Judson

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

August saw the League Delegations in both countries come back to full strength and give their efforts to a continuation of the basic programme but, more especially, to planning special distributions of clothing and blankets for the winter and to implementing the many special projects agreed upon following the visit of the High Commissioner for Refugees at the end of last month.

Chief Delegate A. Edward Reinhard returned from the Congo to resume his duties in Morocco and Alfred Schmid, Administrative and Finance Officer of the Delegation in Tunisia, returned from Usumbura to Tunis on August 17.

Field audits were carried out in the offices of the League Delegations in Tunis and Casablanca by Price Waterhouse & Co., Auditors.

Contributions received

On a reduced scale, contributions continued for the programme mostly in the form of Junior Red Cross gifts in support of the milk feeding programme and clothing from various donors in preparation for the winter. The sustained character of the support of Junior Red Cross sections of many national Societies is one of the highlights of this programme.

A complete list of the contributions in cash and in kind received during the month, expressed in Swiss francs, follows:-

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
Belgian Red Cross	-	1,250.-	1,250.-
British Red Cross (JRC section)	-	1,717.-	1,717.-
Canadian Red Cross (JRC section)	22,150.-	-	22,150.-
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC section)	-	65,770.-	65,770.-
Greek Red Cross (JRC section)	2,400.-	-	2,400.-
New Zealand Red Cross	2,392.-	-	2,392.-
International Civil Service, Switzerland	-	1,600.-	1,600.-
Norwegian Inter Church Aid	-	16,250.-	16,250.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	80,625.-	80,625.-
Save the Children, England	-	12,370.-	12,370.-
Swiss Methodist Mission	1,090.-	-	1,090.-
World University Service, German Federal Republic	-	259.-	259.-
	28,032.-	179,841.-	207,873.-

Number of Refugees

An increase in the number of rations distributed during August was reported from Morocco. Most recent figures on the number and location of refugees, by distribution points, for Tunisia and Morocco are -

TUNISIA

Gouvernorat de Souk el Arba	
Ghardimaou	65,000
Ain Draham	4,900
Tabarka	1,500
Total	71,400
Gouvernorat du Kef	
Le Kef	3,883
Oued R'Mel / Touiref	10,753
Ksikis	7,522
Tadjerouine	3,381
Djerissa	135
Kalaat Djerda	2,376
Slata	3,837
Garn El Halfaya	5,400
Kalaat es Senan	11,976
Ebba Ksour	823
Le Sers	585
Siliana	430
Maktar	1,204
Total	52,305
Gouvernorat de Kasserine	
Feriana	7,026
Thala	5,300
Haidra	3,013
Djilma	2,053
Sbiba	692
El Breik	2,700
Sbeitla	456
Kasserine	1,809
Total	23,049
Gouvernorat de Gafsa	
Gafsa	1,460
El Ghettar	727
Metlaoui	1,498
Nefta	652
Sidi Bouzid	732
Redeyef	3,240
Moulares	2,167
Tozeur	888
Degache	626
Total	11,990
Grand Total	158,744

MOROCCO

Province d'Oujda	
Saidia	5,078
Berkane	7,593
Taforalt	412
Ahfir	11,554
Beni Drar	3,482
Boubeker	5,015
Tiouli	6,231
Berguent	3,990
Guenfouda	1,524
El Aïoun	1,077
Taourirt	1,077
Figuig	4,760
Bouarfa	6,805
Tendrara	6,288
Sidi Yahia	9,249
Oujda	40,016
Popote Oujda	1,525
Total	115,676
Province du Tafilalet	
Midelt	105
Ksar-ès-Souk	303
Erfoud	1,835
Rissani	1,051
M'Fiss	5,129
Taouz	3,428
Boudenib	1,903
Bouanane	1,092
Goulmima	41
Rich	27
Total	14,914
Grand Total	130,590

Blankets and clothing

The Delegations in both Tunisia and Morocco expressed some concern in not being able to complete the distribution of blankets during the month of October because advices were received that suppliers will not be able to make shipment of many orders before sometime in October. Distribution plans were therefore tailored to move stocks on hand and expected in early September to the more northern regions where the cold weather will arrive first. In addition to the sizeable gift of UNICEF blankets reported last month, the Norwegian Refugee Council agreed to provide 10,000 to Morocco and UNHCR funds were received to purchase a similar amount. The American Friends Service Committee made a substantial gift of 20,000 blankets for Tunisia, delivery of which is assured for September. In addition, the Central Committee of the Swiss Red Cross agreed to provide funds for the purchase of 5,000 new blankets for the refugees, ensuring a total for Tunisia of over 75,000, or approximately one for every two refugees.

Shipments of used clothing continued to arrive and stocks stored during the summer months were readied for shipment to the Provinces for onforwarding to the distribution points in September. The estimate of 200 tons for each country appears certain to be reached. In addition, progress was made in the confection of native-style garments from cloth received as gifts and purchased with a special UNHCR credit allotted to both countries. An increase in this credit, authorized during the month, assures cashabias for the 25,000 children in Tunisia who did not receive this garment last winter and, in Morocco, the special credit will be used to provide native-style flannel robes for refugee women together with large shawls used by the mothers as head covering and to carry their infants on their backs.

Supplementary Projects

In Tunisia arrangements were completed for the establishment of eight additional milk stations, the first step in the expansion of this project from 63 to 100 stations. In Morocco, the long negotiations to provide bread with the distribution of milk to each child were successfully finalised with the arrival early in the month of the ICA flour. Contracts with local bakers were completed and deliveries to all milk stations organised so that each child receives 100 grams of bread with his cup of milk each day.

The dispensary programme also moved forward with an additional mobile clinic arriving for Tunisia from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. Barracks for four additional fixed dispensaries were provided by the Governor of Souk-el-Arba and erected in that Province. These will be equipped and operating next month. In Morocco the establishment and equipping of dispensaries to be operated by trained secouristes of the Moroccan Red Crescent made good progress.

On August 1 Mr. L.A. Lord, British Red Cross nurse with experience in rural nursing, arrived to assist Dr. Spengler in completing the organisation of the dispensary project and to assume responsibility for the supervision of the operation of the dispensaries in the northern

Oujda zone. Two additional nurses, to supervise the southern Oujda zone and the Tafilalet zone, are expected to arrive next month.

Discussions continued during the month with the Tunisian authorities concerning the opening of schools for primary education in the multipurpose centres and in special centres for the distribution of soup, which are now being organised. Scholastic materials from the Junior Red Cross sections is in ample supply but the problem of instructors and the kind of instruction to be given is not yet resolved.

Special Problems

For some months the refugees have expressed themselves as not content with the existing soap ration of 100 grams per person per month. During the month the decision was taken to raise the ration to 125 grams and the monthly tonnages proportionately from 15 tons to 20 tons for Tunisia and from 12 tons to 15 tons for Morocco.

Because of a surplus of locally grown rice in Morocco, the Moroccan authorities notified the League that the importation of further rice for this programme would be definitely disturbing to the economy of the country. In subsequent negotiations the decision was reached not to request an import licence for further shipments of ICA rice but to substitute an additional 2 kilos of wheat when the present rice stocks have been distributed. The Director of the Cereal Board has given his approval for the importation of the increased quantity of wheat required as a result of this substitution.

No progress was made during the month in reaching decisions on the provision of an additional 1,000 tents badly needed in southern Tunisia and obtaining canvas or tarpaulins for repair of the many leaking roofs of existing primitive shelters erected by the refugees themselves.

Staff changes

Mr. Nejad Anter of the Turkish Red Crescent staff was made available by that Society to the Delegation in Tunisia for a period of three months beginning August 13. In Morocco, Mr. L.A. Lord, British Red Cross nurse, was added to the Delegation with responsibility for the dispensary project in northern Oujda Province.

Conclusion

Every effort is being made by the Delegations in both countries, with the support of the Red Crescent Societies and the Governments, to have the necessary supplies on hand and ready for distribution before winter sets in. For many of the refugees this will be the fifth winter they must face outside of their homeland. They are dependent upon the gifts of Governments, Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and private organisations for their basic maintenance and protection against the cold. Your continued generous support is asked on their behalf.

Henry W. Dunning

12th September, 1960

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

P.9027/mlc

Irène Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

AOUT 1960

Au cours du mois d'août, les délégations de la Ligue dans les deux pays ont retrouvé leur effectif normal et ont consacré leurs efforts à la poursuite du programme de base. Elles se sont consacrées également à l'établissement des plans nécessaires pour les distributions d'hiver de vêtements et de couvertures et à la mise en oeuvre des projets spéciaux consécutifs à la visite du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés à la fin du mois dernier.

Le Délégué en chef au Maroc, M. Edward Reinhard, est revenu du Congo et a repris ses fonctions; M. Alfred Schmid, préposé à l'administration et aux finances de la délégation de Tunisie, est rentré également du Ruanda-Urundi à Tunis le 17 août.

MM. Price Waterhouse & Co., experts comptables, ont procédé sur place à des vérifications de comptes aux bureaux respectifs des délégations de la Ligue à Tunis et à Casablanca.

Contributions reçues

A une échelle réduite, les contributions ont continué à parvenir, principalement sous forme de dons en provenance de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse pour le programme de lait, et de vêtements envoyés par différents donateurs en prévision de l'hiver. L'appui continu apporté par les Juniors appartenant à de nombreuses Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge constitue l'un des éléments les plus satisfaisants de ce programme.

La liste complète des contributions en espèces et en nature reçues au cours de ce mois s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

	Dons		
Donateurs	en espèces	en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande (CRJ)	-	65.770	65.770
Croix-Rouge de Belgique	-	1.250	1.250
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	1.717	1.717
Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRJ)	22.150	-	22.150
Croix-Rouge héllénique (CRJ)	2.400	-	2.400
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise	2.392	-	2.392
Norwegian Inter Church Aid	-	16.250	16.250
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	80.625	80.625
Save the Children (Grande-Bretagne)	-	12.370	12.370
Service Civil International (Suisse)	-	1.600	1.600
Entraide Universitaire Internationale (Rép.Féd. allemande)	-	259	259
Mission Méthodiste suisse	1.090	-	1.090
	28.032	179.841	207.873

Nombre des réfugiés

Le nombre des rations distribuées au cours du mois d'août a augmenté au Maroc. Les chiffres les plus récents se rapportant au nombre des réfugiés et les dernières données sur les lieux où ils se trouvent figurent ci-après, classés d'après les centres de distribution en Tunisie et au Maroc.

TUNISIE

Gouvernorat de Souk el Arba

Ghardimaou	65.000
Ain Draham	4.900
Tabarka	1.500
Total	71.400

Gouvernorat du Kef

Le Kef	3.883
Oued R'Mel) Touiref)	10.753
Ksikis	7.522
Tadjerouine	3.381
Djerissa	135
Kallat Djerda	2.376
Slata	3.837
Garn El Halfaya	5.400
Kalaat es Senan	11.976
Ebba Ksour	823
Le Sers	585
Siliana	430
Maktar	1.204
Total	52.305

Gouvernorat de Kasserine

Feriana	7.026
Thala	5.300
Haidra	3.013
Djilma	2.053
Sbiba	692
El Breik	2.700
Sbeitla	456
Kasserine	1.809
Total	23.049

Gouvernorat de Gafsa

Gafsa	1.460
El Ghettar	727
Metlaoui	1.498
Nefta	652
Sidi Bouzid	732
Redeyef	3.240
Moulares	2.167
Tozeur	888
Degache	626
Total	11.990
Total Général	158.744

MAROC

Province d'Oudja

Saidia	5.078
Berkane	7.593
Taforalt	412
Ahfir	11.554
Beni Drar	3.482
Boubeker	5.015
Tiouli	6.231
Berguent	3.990
Guenfouda	1.524
El Aïoun	1.077
Taourirt	1.077
Figuig	4.760
Bouarfa	6.805
Tendrara	6.288
Sidi Yahia	9.249
Oujda	40.016
Popote Oujda	1.525
Total	115.676

Province du Tafilalet

Midelt	105
Ksar-ès-Souk	303
Erfoud	1.835
Rissani	1.051
M'Fiss	5.129
Taouz	3.428
Boudenib	1.903
Bouanane	1.092
Goulmima	41
Rich	27
Total	14.914
Total Général	130.590

Vêtements et couvertures

Les délégations de la Ligue au Maroc et en Tunisie craignent de ne pouvoir terminer la distribution des couvertures en octobre : elles ont, en effet, été averties que les fournisseurs ne pourront faire une grande partie de leurs envois qu'au cours de ce mois. Il a donc fallu modifier les plans de distribution, afin d'utiliser dans les régions situées le plus au nord, où les premiers froids sévissent plus tôt qu'ailleurs, les stocks disponibles et ceux qui sont attendus au début de septembre. Outre l'important don de l'UNICEF pour l'achat de couvertures signalé le mois dernier, le Conseil norvégien pour les réfugiés a bien voulu donner 10.000 couvertures pour le Maroc, et le HCR a mis à disposition des fonds qui ont permis l'achat d'un nombre égal de couvertures. Le Comité américain du "Friends Service" a fait don de 20.000 couvertures pour la Tunisie, dont la livraison est promise pour septembre. Enfin, le Comité central de la Croix-Rouge suisse a bien voulu donner des fonds pour l'achat de 5.000 couvertures neuves. Il sera ainsi possible d'assurer un total de plus de 75,000 couvertures pour les réfugiés en Tunisie, soit une couverture pour deux personnes environ.

Les envois de vêtements usagés continuent d'arriver. On a procédé à la préparation des stocks emmagasinés pendant les mois d'été pour les acheminer dans les provinces, d'où ils seront répartis sur les centres de distribution au cours du mois de septembre. Il apparaît que le chiffre de 200 tonnes prévu pour chacun des deux pays sera atteint. Des progrès ont en outre été réalisés dans la fabrication de vêtements indigènes avec du tissu provenant de dons ou acheté grâce à un crédit alloué par le HCR pour les deux pays. Une augmentation de ce crédit autorisée en août, permettra de donner des cashabias à 25.000 enfants réfugiés en Tunisie qui, l'hiver dernier n'ont pu recevoir un vêtement de ce genre ; au Maroc, ce crédit spécial servira à la fabrication de robes de flanelles indigènes pour les femmes réfugiées et des grands châles dont les mères se servent pour se couvrir la tête ou pour porter leurs enfants sur leur dos.

Projets spéciaux

En Tunisie, les arrangements nécessaires pour l'établissement de huit stations supplémentaires de distribution de lait ont été mis au point. Il s'agit là de la première étape de l'expansion du projet aux termes duquel le nombre des stations sera porté de 63 à 100. Au Maroc, les efforts déployés pour distribuer aux enfants du pain en même temps que le lait ont abouti, grâce à l'arrivée, au début du mois, de farine envoyée par l'International Cooperation Agency. Des accords ont été conclus avec les boulangers locaux et les livraisons sont maintenant organisées de telle façon que chaque enfant reçoit 100 grammes de pain chaque jour avec une tasse de lait.

La mise en oeuvre du programme des dispensaires a également progressé, grâce à l'arrivée en Tunisie d'un nouveau dispensaire mobile, don de l'Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. Le Gouverneur de Souk-El-Arba a assuré la construction de baraquements dans sa province pour quatre dispensaires fixes, qui seront aménagés et entreront en fonction le mois prochain. Au Maroc, l'installation et l'équipement de dispensaires dont les services seront assurés par des secouristes diplômés du Croissant-Rouge marocain ont fait des progrès satisfaisants. Le 1er Août, un infirmier de la Croix-Rouge britannique, M. L.A. Lord, qui a l'expérience des soins infirmiers dans les régions rurales est arrivé au Maroc. Il aide le Dr Spengler à achever la mise en oeuvre du projet de dispensaires et assume la responsabilité de la surveillance de ces établissements dans la zone nord de la province d' Oujda. Deux autres infirmières, qui assureront la surveillance de la zone sud de cette province et de la zone de Tafilalet sont attendues le mois prochain.

Les pourparlers avec les autorités tunisiennes au sujet de l' ouverture d'écoles primaires dans les centres à fins multiples et dans les stations de distribution de soupe, qui sont en cours d'installation, se poursuivent. Grâce aux envois de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse, le matériel scolaire ne fait pas défaut, mais la question du personnel enseignant et de l'instruction qui sera donné dans les écoles n'a pas encore été résolue.

Problèmes particuliers

Depuis quelques mois, les réfugiés ont fait savoir que leur ration mensuelle de 100 grammes de savon leur paraissait insuffisante. Il a été décidé, au cours du mois d'août, de porter cette ration à 125 grammes. Le tonnage mensuel de savon est passé proportionnellement en conséquence de 15 à 20 tonnes pour la Tunisie et de 12 à 15 tonnes pour le Maroc.

Par suite de l'excédent de la production locale de riz, les autorités marocaines ont informé la Ligue que les importations supplémentaires de cette denrée nuirait à l'économie du pays. Il a été décidé,à la suite de négociations, de ne pas demander de permis pour de nouveaux envois de riz en provenance de l'International Cooperation Agency et de remplacer cette denrée, lorsque les stocks actuels auront été distribués, par une ration supplémentaire de 2 kilos de blé. Le Directeur de l'Office des céréales a approuvé l'importation des quantités de blés supplémentaires nécessaires.

On n'a noté aucun progrès au cours du mois et aucune décision n'a pu être prise ni au sujet des 1.000 tentes supplémentaires dont le besoin se fait grandement sentir dans le sud de la Tunisie, ni au sujet des bâches nécessaires pour réparer les toits de beaucoup des abris primitifs construits par les réfugiés.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. Nejad Anter, membre du personnel du Croissant-Rouge turc, a été mis par cette Société à la disposition de la Délégation en Tunisie pour une période de trois mois, à partir du 13 août. Au Maroc, M. L.A. Lord, infirmier de la Croix-Rouge britannique, a été adjoint à la Délégation et a été chargé du projet de dispensaire dans le nord de la province d' Oujda.

Conclusion

Dans les deux pays, les délégations s'efforcent, avec l'appui des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge et des gouvernements, d'avoir en mains les secours nécessaires à temps pour les distribuer avant le commencement de l'hiver, qui sera, pour beaucoup de réfugiés, le cinquième passé hors de leur pays. Pour leurs besoins essentiels et en vue de leur protection contre les rigueurs du climat, ils dépendent des dons apportés par les gouvernements, les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et les particuliers. Nous vous demandons de continuer à leur fournir votre généreux appui.

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire Général

Le 12 septembre 1960

P. 9027/yb

Dr. Dudrev

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1960 ON THE

ALGERIAN REFUGEES RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

In the latter part of the month of July, Dr. August Lindt, High Commissioner for Refugees, visited Tunisia and proceeded to Morocco in the early days of August to evaluate progress of the relief action for the refugees in both countries. All aspects of the relief action were discussed with governmental authorities, officials of the Red Crescent Societies and the members of the League Delegations. His visit included inspections in the field where the refugees are concentrated and observation of relief distributions. Mr. Franz Homann-Herimberg, special assistant, accompanied him on his visit in both countries.

In preparation for the winter and following the personal observations made by Dr. Lindt, the decision was reached to increase the number of milk stations for supplementary feeding of refugee children. Because of general satisfaction with the operation of the 6 multipurpose centres in Tunisia, a favorable reply was given to the request of the Governor of Souk-el-Arba Province to construct one such centre in the region of Ghardimaou. The general operation of the basic relief programme was found satisfactory in both countries but the condition of the children in the Tafilalet Province of Morocco called for an immediate increase in basic rations for the refugees of this Province. The necessary implementing steps to effect the increases and additions to the relief action in both Tunisia and Morocco are now underway.

Contributions received

The contributions received during the month were mostly in kind and came from a variety of private organisations and Red Cross Societies. The largest single such donation was a further contribution of 3,000 tons of wheat, 200 tons of flour and 50 tons of powdered milk from the International Cooperation Administration of the United States Government. The Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia responded to a request of the Colombian Red Cross by contributing approximately 20 tons of coffee to Morocco for which a special request had been made by the League. A complete list of the contributions in cash and in kind received during the month, expressed in Swiss francs, follows :-

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross (JRC section)	-	53,346.-	53,346.-
British Red Cross (JRC section)	-	908.-	908.-
Colombian Red Cross	-	86,000.-	86,000.-
Greek Red Cross (JRC section)	2,388.-	-	2,388.-
Swiss Red Cross	-	3,000.-	3,000.-
American Friends Service, Norway	-	10,000.-	10,000.-
Church World Service, U.K.	-	3,700.-	3,700.-
Coordination Secretariat of the Students' National Unions, Leiden	-	200.-	200.-
Finnish World Refugee Year Committee	2,017.-	22,973.-	24,990.-
Friends Service Council, U.K.	-	168.-	168.-
I.C.A., U.S.A. Government	-	1,236,000.-	1,236,000.-
Lutheran World Federation, Norway	-	16,250.-	16,250.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	54,495.-	30,000.-	84,495.-
UNICEF	-	1,064,300.-	1,064,300.-
Private Donors	-	4,000.-	4,000.-
	58,900.-	2,530,845.-	2,589,745.-

Number of Refugees

The Tunisian Government officially notified the League and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees that the total number of Algerian refugees in Tunisia had increased to 158,000 from the figure of 155,000 established last February. The increase was registered entirely in Le Kef Province. In Morocco, the number of rations issued showed a decrease of approximately 1,750 from the previous month, or a total of 124,925.

Clothing and Blankets

As for the winter of 1959/60, so for the coming winter UNICEF has made a substantial contribution for the purchase of blankets, placing orders for 50,000 for Tunisia and 25,000 for Morocco. Shipment of these blankets is scheduled to begin during September and, with the number already on hand and expected from other donors, will enable a distribution of one blanket for every two persons, which is the formula agreed upon for the winter 1960/61.

With funds made available by the UNHCR, contracts were let in both countries for the confection from both donated and purchased cloth of native-style garments for women and older girls who will not normally wear western-style clothing. Similarly, a special contribution was received to provide 25,000 cashabias for refugee children in Tunisia who were not provided this all-purpose outer garment during the previous winter.

Supplementary Projects

Mention has already been made of the increase in milk stations. Planned for Tunisia are 100 stations to be in operation by the end of October as against 63 presently operating. Similarly, some additional milk stations in more rural areas of Morocco are planned where the distances are too far for refugee children to receive their milk from the already existing 41 stations.

During July the first mobile clinic arrived in the port of Tunis as a contribution from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief. Considerable progress was made also in establishing additional fixed dispensaries in the multipurpose centres in Tunisia and a survey of both Oujda and Tafilalet Provinces was completed by Dr. Spengler, with sites selected for 22 dispensaries in Morocco.

For the most part, the establishing of separate educational facilities for refugee children has not received the support of governmental authorities. Therefore, assistance with educational supplies furnished by many Junior Red Cross sections will continue to be given in the regular public schools to which refugee children are admitted on the same basis as Tunisian and Moroccan children. Special classes will only be held in the immediate future in the refectories of the multipurpose centres in Tunisia when these are not in use for feeding purposes.

The alfagrass weaving project in Morocco encountered difficulties which have caused a reexamination of this project before its extension to Tiouli, Berguent, Tendrara.

Special Problems

By comparison with the refugees in Tunisia and those in Oujda Province of Morocco, the condition of the refugees, especially the children, in Tafilalet reflected the general poverty of that region and the fact that the relief programme began five months later than elsewhere in Morocco and in Tunisia. On his visit Dr. Lindt noticed definite signs of undernourishment, which were especially marked among the children. To overcome this problem as rapidly as possible, the decision was made to increase the monthly rations by 2 kilograms of wheat per person and, for the children, the ration of condensed milk was doubled, beginning with the distributions in August.

In Tunisia the immediate expansion of the milk station programme from 63 stations now operating to 100 projected for the end of October brought the problem of finding additional transport to provision this larger number of milk stations. A minimum of two additional light vehicles will be required and contributions are being sought for their purchase.

The problem of shelter was partially resolved by a contribution of funds received through the UNHCR for 1,000 tents. A minimum of another thousand is needed to replace those that are no longer useable and, in addition, canvas or tarpaulins must be found for approximately 1,000 primitive shelters which have no satisfactory roofs.

Personnel Changes

On July 4th Dr. Hans Spengler from the Swiss Red Cross was assigned to Morocco to organise the dispensary programme. Mr. Goran Saellfors was provided by the Swedish Red Cross as an addition to the Delegation in Morocco and took up his duties in Oujda Province. Mr. Jurg Vittani, senior member of the Delegation in Oujda, returned to Switzerland to recover from a serious attack of jaundice.

The Delegations in both countries were reduced during the month as a result of the emergency evacuation of white residents from the newly independent Republic of the Congo. Mr. Edward Reinhard, chief delegate in Morocco, was temporarily assigned to Brazzaville and Mr. Fred Schmid, administrative and finance officer for the Delegation in Tunisia, was sent to Usumbura. Both delegates were still on this special assignment at the end of the month.

During July Mr. Arne Björnberg, UNHCR representative in Tunisia, resigned his post to return to Sweden because of illness in his family.

Conclusion

The visit of the High Commissioner found the relief operation meeting the basic needs of the refugees satisfactorily and, with few exceptions, the special projects showing progress. The reaction of governmental authorities and refugee leaders to the programme was favourable. Steps taken to increase and expand certain aspects of the relief action are calculated to strengthen the programme in preparation for the coming winter. The High Commissioner expressed his appreciation to the Red Crescent Societies of both countries for their active participation in the relief program and their valuable cooperation with the governmental authorities and the League delegates in bringing the relief supplies to the needy refugees.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

18th June, 1960

P. 8990/glc

Rue Ordinaire

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

JUILLET 1960

M. August Lindt, Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés, a visité la Tunisie dans le cours de la seconde moitié de juillet et s'est rendu au Maroc au début d'août, afin d'évaluer les progrès de l'action de secours en faveur des réfugiés dans les deux pays. Il s'est entretenu de tous les aspects de l'opération avec les autorités gouvernementales, les dirigeants des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge et les membres des Délégations de la Ligue. Il a visité à cette occasion certains centres de réfugiés et a assisté à des distributions de secours. En Tunisie comme au Maroc, le Dr. Lindt était accompagné par son assistant spécial, M. Franz Homann-Herimberg.

En prévision de l'hiver et conformément aux observations personnelles de M. Lindt, il a été décidé d'augmenter le nombre des stations de lait qui assurent un ravitaillement supplémentaire aux enfants réfugiés. Un nouveau centre à fins multiples sera aménagé dans la région de Ghardimaou, à la demande du Gouverneur de la Province de Souk-el-Arba, les six autres centres établis en Tunisie ayant donné pleine satisfaction. Dans les deux pays, le déroulement du programme général a été jugé satisfaisant . Toutefois, dans la Province du Tafilalet, au Maroc, l'état de santé des enfants a exigé que des mesures immédiates soient prises tendant à augmenter les rations de base des réfugiés de cette Province. La mise en oeuvre des dispositions destinées à renforcer ou à compléter l'action de secours en Tunisie et au Maroc est en cours.

Contributions reçues

Les contributions reçues ce mois de diverses organisations privées et de Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge se composaient essentiellement de dons en nature. Le plus important de ceux-ci émane de l'Administration de Coopération Internationale du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis : il consiste en un nouveau contingent de 3,000 tonnes de blé, de 200 tonnes de farine et de 50 tonnes de lait en poudre. Donnant suite à une demande de la Croix-Rouge colombienne formulée sur appel spécial de la Ligue, la Fédération des Planteurs de café de Colombie a fait don d'environ 20 tonnes de café pour le Maroc. La liste complète des contributions en espèces et en nature reçues au cours de ce mois s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge américaine (CRJ)	-	53.346.-	53.346.-
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	908.-	908.-
Croix-Rouge colombienne	-	86.000.-	86.000.-
Croix-Rouge hellénique (CRJ)	2.388.-	-	2.388.-
Croix-Rouge suisse	-	3.000.-	3.000.-
American Friends Service, Norvège	-	10.000.-	10.000.-
Church World Service, Royaume-Uni	-	3.700.-	3.700.-
Secrétariat de coordination des Unions nationales d'étudiants, Leyde	-	200.-	200.-
Comité finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	2.017.-	22.973.-	24.990.-
Friends Service Council, Royaume-Uni	-	168.-	168.-
Administration de Coopération internationale (Gouvt. Etats-Unis)	-	1.236.000.-	1.236.000.-
Fédération luthérienne mondiale, Norvège	-	16.250.-	16.250.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	54.495.-	30.000.-	84.495.-
UNICEF	-	1.064.300.-	1.064.300.-
Particuliers	-	4.000.-	4.000.-
	58.900.-	2.530.845.-	2.589.745.-

Nombre de réfugiés

Le Gouvernement tunisien a avisé officiellement la Ligue et l'Office du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés que le nombre total des réfugiés d'Algérie se trouvant en Tunisie, qui était de 155.000 en février, a passé maintenant à 158.000. L'augmentation concerne exclusivement le Gouvernorat du Kef. Au Maroc, le nombre de rations distribuées a diminué de 1.750 environ par rapport au mois précédent, et a porté sur un total de 124.925.

Vêtements et couvertures

Comme en 1959/1960, l'UNICEF a remis à nouveau une contribution substantielle pour l'achat de couvertures en vue de l'hiver prochain: 50.000 ont été commandées pour la Tunisie et 25.000 pour le Maroc. Les envois vont commencer en septembre, et avec le nombre de couvertures déjà en stock ou promises par d'autres donateurs, il sera possible de distribuer une couverture à raison de deux réfugiés, conformément au plan arrêté pour l'hiver 1960/61.

Grâce aux fonds avancés par UNHCR, des contrats ont pu être conclus dans les deux pays pour la confection sur place de vêtements indigènes destinés aux femmes et aux jeunes filles qui, normalement, ne portent pas des vêtements occidentaux; des tissus reçus ou achetés serviront à la fabrication. Par ailleurs, une contribution spéciale a été reçue pour l'acquisition de 25.000 cashabias pour distribution aux enfants réfugiés en Tunisie qui n'avaient pas été munis, l'hiver dernier, de ce vêtement.

Projets supplémentaires

Nous avons mentionné plus haut le projet d'augmenter le nombre des stations de lait. Il y aura un total de 100 stations en Tunisie fin octobre, contre 63 actuellement. Les plans comportent également l'adjonction de quelques centres de distribution de lait dans les régions rurales du Maroc, à l'intention des enfants réfugiés qui, en raison des distances, ne peuvent fréquenter les 41 centres actuels.

Au cours du mois de juillet, le premier dispensaire mobile, don de l'"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief" est arrivé au port de Tunis. La création de dispensaires fixes dans les centres polyvalents en Tunisie a également fait des progrès considérables. Au cours d'une mission effectuée au Maroc, dans les Provinces d'Oujda et du Tafilalet, le Docteur Spengler a choisi les emplacements de 22 dispensaires.

Le projet d'ouvrir des classes spécialement destinées aux enfants réfugiés n'a généralement pas reçu l'appui des autorités; en conséquence la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse continuera à fournir du matériel scolaire aux écoles publiques qui admettent les enfants réfugiés aux mêmes conditions que les enfants tunisiens ou marocains. Des classes spéciales ne seront pour le moment créées que dans les réfectoires des centres polyvalents en Tunisie, entre les heures de distribution de repas.

Quelques difficultés se sont présentées dans l'exécution du projet de tissage d'alfa au Maroc. Un nouvel examen sera nécessaire avant d'étendre cette action à Tioulit, Berguent et Tendrara.

Problèmes particuliers

Dans le Tafilalet, l'état des réfugiés, en particulier des enfants, reflète, en comparaison avec ce que l'on peut voir en Tunisie et dans la Province d'Oujda au Maroc, la pauvreté de la région et le fait que la mise en oeuvre du programme d'assistance a commencé ici avec cinq mois de retard par rapport à la Tunisie et au reste du Maroc. Au cours de sa visite, M. Lindt a constaté des signes très nets de sous-alimentation, particulièrement parmi les enfants. Pour remédier sans délai à cette situation, il a été décidé d'augmenter de 2 kilos par personne, dès le mois d'août, les rations mensuelles de blé pour les adultes de cette province et de doubler les rations de lait condensé pour les enfants.

L'extension du programme concernant les stations de lait, en Tunisie, qui seront portées à fin octobre à 100 contre 63 actuellement, oblige à prévoir la fourniture de moyens de transport supplémentaires pour l'approvisionnement de ces stations. Il faudrait disposer encore, au minimum, de deux voitures légères et l'on cherche à obtenir des fonds pour leur acquisition.

Le problème des abris a trouvé une solution partielle, grâce à l'octroi de crédits UNHCR, pour l'achat de 1.000 tentes. Il faut trouver encore au minimum un millier d'autres tentes pour remplacer celles qui sont devenues inutilisables, ainsi que de la toile ou des bâches pour quelque 1.000 abris rudimentaires, dont le toit n'offre plus une protection suffisante contre les intempéries.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

En date du 4 juillet, le Docteur Hans Spengler, de la Croix-Rouge suisse, a été envoyé au Maroc pour mettre au point le programme des dispensaires. La Croix-Rouge suédoise a offert les services de M. Göran Saellfors, qui renforce l'effectif de la Délégation du Maroc et a été détaché dans la Province d'Oujda. M. Jürg Vittani, membre de la Délégation d'Oujda, a dû retourner en Suisse pour raisons de santé.

L'effectif des Délégations de la Ligue en Tunisie et au Maroc s'est trouvé réduit pendant ce mois, en raison de la situation d'urgence créée par l'évacuation de la population blanche qui résidait dans la nouvelle République du Congo. M. Edward Reinhard, Délégué en chef au Maroc, a été détaché temporairement à Brazzaville, et M. Fred Schmid, préposé à l'administration et aux finances au sein de la Délégation en Tunisie, a été envoyé à Usumbura. Les deux délégués étaient encore en mission spéciale à la fin du mois.

En juillet, M. Arne Björnberg, représentant UNHCR en Tunisie, a demandé, pour raisons de famille, à être relevé de ses fonctions et a regagné la Suède.

Conclusion

A la suite de sa visite, le Haut Commissaire a constaté que l'opération de secours entreprise pour faire face aux besoins de base des réfugiés se déroulait de façon satisfaisante, et que les projets spéciaux, à quelques exceptions près, étaient en bonne voie. Il a pu constater également que les autorités gouvernementales et les réfugiés se montraient favorables au programme. Les dispositions prises en vue de développer certains aspects de l'action de secours ont pour objet de renforcer le programme en prévision de l'hiver. Le Haut-Commissaire a exprimé aux Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge des deux pays sa gratitude pour la part active qu'elles prennent à l'exécution du programme de secours et pour le concours précieux qu'elles apportent aux autorités gouvernementales et aux délégués de la Ligue dans la transmission des secours destinés aux réfugiés.

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire général

Le 18 août 1960

P. 8990/glc

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

Leg Rep

PROGRESS REPORT FOR JUNE 1960

WITH CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENT

ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

During the month of June inspection visits were made by Mr. R.T. Schaeffer to Morocco and by Mr. J.-P. Robert-Tissot to Tunisia to observe the operation of the relief action and to discuss with Governmental and Red Crescent authorities current problems and plans for the future. At the same time a review of administrative and operational functions was carried out with the League Delegates.

In both countries the operation was found to be proceeding with no more than the normal day to day problems inherent in so large an action. The basic relief programme is continuing according to plan and the major attention of the delegates is engaged in furthering the many supplementary projects for which special funds have been provided from different sources, particularly from World Refugee Year Committees.

Chief concern of the Red Crescent Societies, some Government officials and of the Delegates, is to maintain a balance between the condition of the refugees supported by this programme of aid and that of the needy indigenous population. Next in importance is their concern that adequate clothing, blankets and shelter be available for the refugees by the time winter arrives.

Contributions received

In June contributions continued from many sources, including Red Cross Societies and their Junior sections. The Swiss National Committee for Aid to Refugees continued its generous aid by a substantial cash contribution representing donations from its local units at Lucerne, Neuchatel, Solothurn and the central organisation. The Finnish WRY Committee gift of 10,000 yards of cloth represented the first response to my appeal for cloth to provide native-style garments for women. A detailed list of all contributions, expressed in Swiss francs, follows:

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross	21,700.-	-	21,700.-
Australian Red Cross (JRC section)	19,186.-	-	19,186.-
Belgian Red Cross (JRC section)	10,000.-	-	10,000.-
Canadian Red Cross	-	12,732.-	12,732.-
Norwegian Red Cross	-	850.-	850.-
Norwegian Red Cross (JRC section)	-	2,118.-	2,118.-
Swedish Red Cross (JRC section)	16,667.-	-	16,667.-
Swiss Red Cross	4,000.-	54,283.-	58,283.-
American Friends Service Committee	-	138,098.-	138,098.-
Ceylon Tea Trade, Colombo	-	2,500.-	2,500.-
Church World Service, USA	-	75.-	75.-
Finnish Committee for World Refugee Year	-	56,760.-	56,760.-
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	19,872.-	-	19,872.-
Japan Church World Service	-	1,700.-	1,700.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	14,200.-	14,200.-
Swiss Labour Welfare Association	8,640.-	-	8,640.-
Swiss National Committee for Aid to Refugees	165,045.-	-	165,045.-
World University Service, German Federal Republic	-	12,292.-	12,292.-
Private donors	-	1,847.-	1,847.-
	265,110.-	297,455.-	562,565.-

Number of Refugees

The refugee figures in Tunisia remained practically constant, while those in Morocco showed a slight net increase over the previous month.

Supplementary Projects

(a) The milk station programme continued to operate smoothly and it was reassuring to find on inspection that the Red Crescent personnel in charge demonstrated a sense of high responsibility regarding sanitation and careful attention to all instructions.

(b) The alfa weaving project in Morocco, started on an experimental basis at Guenfouda, has proved worthwhile and will now be extended to three

more communities in Morocco in the next months. The places chosen are Berguent, Tendrara and Tiouli enabling more refugees to weave sections used in making or repairing their tents. The looms are moved from family to family in accordance with the needs for tent sections for housing the refugees.

(c) In both countries sewing rooms have been established which provide an occupation for a limited number of refugees. They are engaged in learning to sew by the use of machines and at the same time produce garments for distribution to the refugees. In Tunisia an agreement was reached with the Government to turn over for supervision and provisioning the six sewing centres to the American Friends Service Committee, which will seek to expand this project.

(d) Plans for providing supplementary medical care through fixed and mobile dispensary facilities advanced during the month. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions placed a firm order through the League for two mobile clinics for Tunisia. Equipping of the fixed dispensaries in three multipurpose centres was worked out with the Governmental authorities.

Agreement was reached with the Tunisian Government to employ the generous contribution of the Lucerne WRY Committee to construct a seventh multipurpose centre, equipped with a dispensary, in Gafsa Province.

In Morocco, a special staff member, Dr. Hans Spengler, was requested from the Swiss Red Cross as an addition to the Delegation to help establish the 25 dispensaries in the two Provinces of refugee concentration.

Special Problems

The desire of a number of foreign agencies to carry out programmes of their own in behalf of the refugees is likely to create, in the minds of the Red Crescent Societies and the Governmental authorities, a problem of inequality between the aid furnished the refugees and that available to needy nationals. This problem is receiving particularly careful study by the Governmental authorities in Morocco where the present official relief programme is already envied by the local population.

To make certain that all new registrants for relief meet the eligibility requirements established for this programme, a new application form was decided upon in Morocco which must be completed by the new applicant and submitted to a screening committee for approval. Final certification of a refugee remains the responsibility of the Governor of the Province, who will act on the recommendation of this special committee.

The delegation in Tunisia continues to urge attention to the problem of insufficient blankets, clothing and cloth. Total blankets available in the Tunis warehouse is less than 2,000 and the total available in Morocco is 12,000. The Red Crescent Societies in both countries have also emphasised that ways must be found to bring additional shipments quickly of these relief items to prevent suffering among the refugees from the winter's cold.

Conclusion

We have reached the midpoint in the second year of this great humanitarian effort for the homeless Algerians in Tunisia and Morocco. It has been a magnificent demonstration of world-wide help through the Red Cross and the Office of the High Commissioner for these unfortunate refugees. It has clearly been an outstanding example of selfless and devoted service in their behalf by the Red Crescent Societies of Tunisia and Morocco and their Governments.

As at June 30th, 1959, I am pleased again to provide you, as an attachment to this Progress Report, a cumulative financial statement of this relief action for the period February 1st 1959 to June 30th 1960, together with a consolidated list showing the gifts in cash, kind and in personnel which have been made since the beginning of this joint UNHCR/League operation.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

Encl.

18th July, 1960

P.8917/mh.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES - GENEVA

CUMULATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS FOR

ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

FEBRUARY 1, 1959 to JUNE 30,1960

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

	CASH		KIND		PERSONNEL		TOTAL	
	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco
I CONTRIBUTIONS								
A) Through U.N. High Commissioner		7.267.907.15		969.269.-			8.237.176.15	
B) Through Red Cross		2.939.169.--		28.227.832.-		187.643.-	31.354.644.00	
		10.207.076.15		29.197.101.-		187.643.-	39.591.820.15	
II RELIEF COSTS								
Operational								
Food	3.311.310.50	1.885.896.70	3.967.532.-*	13.531.077.-			7.278.842.50*	15.416.973.70
Clothing, textiles	1.145.175.37	1.107.084.05	6.180.121.-	3.211.970.-			7.325.296.37	4.319.054.05
Medical & Hygiene Supplies	112.083.95	88.107.10	1.268.319.-	231.560.-			1.380.402.95	319.667.10
Shelter			451.460.-	204.502.-			451.460.-	204.502.00
Warehousing	5.534.85	25.365.30					5.534.85	25.365.30
Transportation & Distribution	122.136.95	440.171.23 **					122.136.95	440.171.23**
Other	4.267.-	6.259.35	30.787.-	27.650.-			35.414.00	33.909.35
Operational, Special Projects								
Multi-purpose centers	69.493.-	410.00					69.493.00	410.00
Milk stations	201.362.20	77.444.95	5.923.-				207.285.20	77.444.95
Projects "Artisans"	2.088.85						2.088.85	
Orphans' Homes (financed by Service Civil)	128.104.10						128.104.10	
Project "Poules"	2.474.80						2.474.80	
Registration Refugees	3.577.80						3.577.80	
Alpha grass mat weaving project		1.126.60						1.126.60
Administrative								
Salary & per diem	95.225.45	119.461.90			65.466.-	169.472.-	160.691.45	228.933.90
Travelling	29.266.70	47.003.30			2.000.-	10.705.-	31.206.70	57.708.30
P.T.T.	7.604.80	19.466.50					7.604.80	19.466.50
Other	10.310.55	3.504.30					10.310.55	3.504.30
Fixed Asset expenditure								
(paid with the Red Cross Funds)	39.686.75	32.410.28	11.700.-	74.500.-			51.386.75	106.910.28
(paid with UNHCR Funds)	130.927.50						130.927.50	
	5.420.931.12	3.853.711.56	11.915.842.-	17.281.259.-	67.466.-	120.177.-	17.404.239.12	21.255.147.56
III COMMITMENTS								
A) Current local purchase	281.247.20	95.000.00 (estimated)						
B) Earmarked contributions	117.248.65	446.683.40					398.495.85	541.683.40
	398.495.85	541.683.40						
	5.819.426.97	4.395.394.96					17.802.734.97	21.796.830.96
TOTAL	10.214.821.93		29.197.101.-		187.643.-		39.599.565.93	

*) Including American wheat - part of the League's feeding program - but distributed directly by Tunisian Government

**) Of which Swiss fr.383,544.- receivable from Moroccan Government

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LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

From February 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) THROUGH U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER				
Office UNHCR	7,267,907.15			7,267,907.15
Utrilon Corp.	-	9,460.-		9,460.00
German Fed. Rep.	-	206,380.-		206,380.00
Israeli Govrnt.	-	6,450.-		6,450.00
Unilever	-	78,361.-		78,361.00
Cooperative Wholesale Sty London	-	1,220.-		1,220.00
Nestlé, Vevey	-	2,286.-		2,296.00
U.S.A. Govrnt	-	274,512.-		274,512.00
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	390,600.-		390,600.00
	7,267,907.15	969,269.-		8,237,176.15
B) THROUGH RED CROSS				
Ordinary Programme				
Argentina	-	1,100.-		1,100.00
Austria	-	59,450.-		59,450.00
Australia	2,884.20	-		2,884.20
Belgium	-	2,000.-		2,000.00
Bulgaria	-	630,100.-		630,100.00
Canada	88,500.00	25,117.-	34,725.-	148,342.00
Ceylon	-	430.-	-	430.00
China	59,523.77	-	-	59,523.77
Czechoslovakia	-	350,000.-	-	350,000.00
Finland	6,084.05	8,876.-	-	14,960.05
Ecuador	430.00	-	-	430.00
Denmark	-	105,382.-	-	105,382.00
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	-	827,488.-	-	827,488.00
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	-	81,409.-	15,900.-	97,309.00
Great Britain	10,894.05	181,067.-	-	191,961.05
Haiti	432.00	-	-	432.00
Hungary	-	724,740.-	-	724,740.00
India	-	9,500.-	-	9,500.00
Iraq	60,700.00	-	-	60,700.00
Iran	-	20,000.-	-	20,000.00
Ireland	-	5,000.-	-	5,000.00
Italy	2,400.00	-	-	2,400.00
Japan	-	14,500.-	-	14,500.00
Korea (Dem. Rep.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.00
Korea (Rep.)	860.00	-	-	860.00
Laos	2,651.11	-	-	2,651.11
Lebanon	-	10,000.-	-	10,000.00
Luxembourg	1,000.00	-	-	1,000.00
Mongolia	1,079.00	-	-	1,079.00

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Netherlands	-	10,421.-	14,972.-	25,393.00
New Zealand	16,867.95	-	-	16,867.95
Norway	-	100,161.-	-	100,161.00
Pakistan	20,704.40	-	-	20,704.40
Philippines	2,155.00	-	-	2,155.00
Poland	-	200,693.-	-	200,693.00
Portugal	-	10,000.-	-	10,000.00
Rumania	-	215,486.-	-	215,486.00
South Africa	1,815.00	-	-	1,815.00
Sweden	636,934.76	558,352.-	10,030.-	1,205,316.76
Switzerland	65,623.60	1,361,779.-	30,680.-	1,458,082.60
Thailand	1,012.15	-	-	1,012.15
Turkey	12,064.20	40,350.-	-	52.414.20
United States	107,500.00	298,488.-	46,724.-	452,712.00
United Arab Rep.	-	3,515,000.-	-	3,515,000.00
U.S.S.R.	-	750,000.-	-	750,000.00
Vietnam (Dem. Rep.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.00
Vietnam (Rep.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.00
Yugoslavia	-	744,852.-	7,812.-	752,664.00
League of Red Cross Societies	-	44,019.-	26,800.-	70,819.00
I.C.A. Washington	-	11,188,160.-	-	11,188,160.00
UNICEF	-	1,068,880.-	-	1,068,880.00
Iraqi Governt	-	240,800.-	-	240,800.00
Quatar Governt	60,425.00	-	-	60,425.00
Sheik of Kuweit	59,727.00	100,000.-	-	159,727.00
Swiss Committee for World Refugee Year	640,000.00	108,125.-	-	748,125.00
Finland Cttee for World Refugee Year	3,056.00	56,760.-	-	59,816.08
Danish Cttee for World Refugee Year	-	156,125.-	-	156,125.00
VPRO Holland (*)	386,002.60	-	-	386,002.60
Serv. Civil Int'l	151,375.75	32,447.-	-	183,822.75
Swiss Government	-	415.000.-	-	415,000.00
American Friends Serv. Cttee, Quakers Friends England	2,424.00	2,225,529.-	-	2,227,953.00
Lutheran World Relief	-	1,071,720.-	-	1,071,720.00
National Catholic Welfare Conference	-	100,000.-	-	100,000.00
World Council of Churches	82,085.85	2,115.-	-	84,200.85
Oxford Cttee for Famine Relief	92,032.10	65,375.-	-	157,407.10
Women's Voluntary Sces	-	21,696.-	-	21,696.00
Save the Children Fund	-	18,969.-	-	18,969.00
Deutschweiz. Verband Jünglingsbüro des Blauen Kreuzes	7,138.85	-	-	7,138.85
Verband Deutscher Mutterhäuser	5,568.00	-	-	5,568.00
World University	-	12,292.-	-	12,292.00

(*) Received directly by League, but by later agreement between the donor and UNHCR, shall be considered as a contribution received through UNHCR.

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	19,872.00	-	-	19,872.00
Schweizerisches Arbeiterchilfswerk	8,640.00	-	-	8,640.00
Evang. Kirchenbund Deutschl.	5,000.00	-	-	5,000.00
Union Int'le pour la protection de l'enfance	2,440.00	480.-	-	2,920.00
Wings of Friendship	-	2,435.-	-	2,435.00
Migros Gen. Zurich	-	50,000.-	-	50,000.00
Pfizer Ltd.	-	28,000.-	-	28,000.00
Miscellaneous	15,521.09	38,864.-	-	54,385.09
	2,643,423.56	27,984,532.-	187,643.-	30,815,598.56
2) J.R.C. Programme				
Australia	23,048.80	-	-	23,048.80
Austria	-	5,505.-	-	5,505.00
British	3,841.00	-	-	3,841.00
Canada	16,020.00	-	-	16,020.00
Czechoslovakia	-	2,600.-	-	2,600.00
Denmark	-	68,784.-	-	68,784.00
Finland	25,626.00	-	-	25,626.00
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	31,005.00	41,480.-	-	72,485.00
Great Britain	2,388.85	-	-	2,388.85
Italy	2,400.00	-	-	2,400.00
Korea (South)	2,580.00	-	-	2,580.00
Japan	2,522.80	-	-	2,522.80
Monaco	-	175.-	-	175.00
Netherlands	-	81,048.-	-	81,048.00
New Zealand	11,093.25	-	-	11,093.25
Norway	3,019.32	30,068.-	-	33,087.32
India	1,949.98	-	-	1,949.98
Indonesia	200.00	-	-	200.00
Ireland	-	1,258.-	-	1,258.00
Luxembourg	4,400.00	-	-	4,400.00
Pakistan	8,088.30	-	-	8,088.30
Poland	-	2,000.-	-	2,000.00
Sweden	37,531.37	-	-	37,531.37
Switzerland	32,500.00	10,382.-	-	42,882.00
Thailand	809.72	-	-	809.72
United States	86,000.00	-	-	86,000.00
Miscellaneous	721.05	-	-	721.05
	295,745.44	243,300.-	-	539,045.44
TOTAL Through Red Cross	2,939,169.00	28,227,832.-	187,643.-	31,354,644.00
GRAND TOTAL Swiss Fcs	10,207,076.15	29,197,101.-	187,643.-	39,591,820.15

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LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR

DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

JUIN 1960

Au cours du mois de juin, M. R.T. Schaeffer et M. J.-P. Robert-Tissot se sont rendus respectivement au Maroc et en Tunisie afin de juger sur place du fonctionnement de l'action de secours et de s'entretenir avec les dirigeants du Croissant-Rouge et les autorités gouvernementales sur les problèmes courants et les plans d'avenir. Les délégués de la Ligue ont également passé en revue avec ces représentants l'administration et la conduite des opérations de secours.

Dans les deux pays, l'action a suivi son cours normal, sans donner lieu à d'autres problèmes que ceux que soulève de jour en jour la conduite d'une opération d'aussi grande envergure. Le programme de secours de base se poursuit suivant les plans prévus et les délégués se préoccupent principalement de mettre en oeuvre les nombreux projets supplémentaires, pour lesquels on dispose de fonds provenant de différentes sources, notamment des Comités pour l'Année mondiale du réfugié.

Le principal souci des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge, de certains des fonctionnaires de l'Etat et des délégués est de maintenir l'équilibre entre la situation des réfugiés bénéficiant du programme de secours et celle de la population indigène nécessiteuse. Vient ensuite, dans l'ordre de leurs préoccupations, le problème des vêtements convenables et des couvertures, dont il faudra disposer en quantités suffisantes lorsque viendra l'hiver.

Contributions reçues

Les contributions ont continué à parvenir en juin, en provenance de nombreuses sources, y compris des Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et de leurs Sections de Juniors. L'aide suisse à l'étranger a poursuivi ses généreux envois en espèces sous forme de dons provenant de ses comités locaux de Lucerne, de Neuchâtel, de Soleure et de son organisation centrale. Un don de plus de 11.000 mètres d'étoffe envoyé par le Comité finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du réfugié a constitué la première réponse à l'appel que j'ai lancé en vue d'obtenir des tissus pour la fabrication de vêtements indigènes pour les femmes. La liste complète des contributions reçues s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge américaine	21.700.-	-	21.700.-
Croix-Rouge australienne (CRJ)	19.186.-	-	19.186.-
Croix-Rouge belge (CRJ)	10.000.-	-	10.000.-
Croix-Rouge canadienne	-	12.732.-	12.732.-
Croix-Rouge norvégienne	-	850.-	850.-
Croix-Rouge norvégienne (CRJ)	-	2.118.-	2.118.-
Croix-Rouge suédoise (CRJ)	16.667.-	-	16.667.-
Croix-Rouge suisse	4.000.-	54.283.-	58.283.-
Comité américain du "Friends Service"	-	138.098.-	138.098.-
"Ceylon Tea Trade", Colombo	-	2.500.-	2.500.-
"Church World Service", Etats-Unis	-	75.-	75.-
Comité finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du réfugié	-	56.760.-	56.760.-
Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres	19.872.-	-	19.872.-
"Church World Service", Japon	-	1.700.-	1.700.-
"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief"	-	14.200.-	14.200.-
Oeuvre suisse d'entraide ouvrière	8.640.-	-	8.640.-
Aide suisse à l'étranger	165.045.-	-	165.045.-
Entraide universitaire mondiale (Rép. féd. allemande)	-	12.292.-	12.292.-
Particuliers	-	1.847.-	1.847.-
	265.110.-	297.455.-	562.565.-

Nombre de réfugiés

En Tunisie, le nombre des réfugiés n'a subi que de légères modifications. Au Maroc, le chiffre net a augmenté quelque peu par rapport au mois précédent.

Projets supplémentaires

(a) Le programme des centres de distribution de lait a continué à fonctionner normalement. Il est rassurant de constater que le personnel du Croissant-Rouge responsable des centres fait preuve d'un sentiment élevé de ses devoirs en ce qui concerne les mesures sanitaires et la stricte obéissance aux instructions qui lui sont données.

(b) Le projet de tissage d'alfa au Maroc, mis en oeuvre à titre expérimental à Guenfouda, a démontré son utilité. Il sera étendu à trois

autres collectivités marocaines au cours de ces prochains mois. Les lieux choisis sont Berguent, Tendrara et Tiouli. Ainsi, un plus grand nombre de réfugiés seront à même de tisser les pièces employées pour la fabrication et la réparation des tentes. Les métiers passent de famille en famille suivant les besoins de pièces de tentes pour loger les réfugiés.

(c) Dans les deux pays, on a créé des ouvroirs qui fournissent des emplois à un nombre limité de réfugiés. Ils y apprennent à courdre à la machine et, par la même occasion, fabriquent des vêtements qui sont distribués aux réfugiés. En Tunisie, un accord est intervenu avec le gouvernement en vue de confier à l'"American Friends Service Committee", qui s'efforcera d'élargir ce projet, la surveillance et l'approvisionnement des six ouvroirs de ce pays.

(d) Les plans établis en vue de fournir des soins médicaux supplémentaires par le moyen de dispensaires mobiles et fixes ont progressé au cours du mois écoulé. La Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres a placé une commande ferme, par l'entremise de la Ligue, pour 2 dispensaires ambulants destinés à la Tunisie. L'installation des dispensaires fixes attachés à trois centres polyvalents a fait l'objet d'un projet établi avec les autorités.

On s'est mis d'accord avec le gouvernement marocain afin d'utiliser la généreuse contribution du Comité pour l'Année mondiale du réfugié de Lucerne pour construire, dans la province de Gafsa, un septième centre polyvalent comprenant un dispensaire.

Au Maroc, les services d'un membre spécial du personnel, le Dr. Hans Spengler, ont été demandés à la Croix-Rouge suisse afin de renforcer la Délégation, en vue d'établir les 25 dispensaires des deux provinces où se concentrent les réfugiés.

Problèmes particuliers

Le désir manifesté par certaines organisations étrangères de mettre en oeuvre des programmes indépendants en faveur des réfugiés risque, d'après les Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge et les autorités gouvernementales, de donner lieu à un problème, en raison du déséquilibre entre l'aide fournie aux réfugiés et les secours mis à la disposition de la population nécessiteuse des deux pays. Les autorités marocaines étudient cette question de près; en effet, le programme officiel de secours actuellement mis en oeuvre soulève déjà l'envie de la population locale.

Afin de s'assurer que toutes les nouvelles demandes de secours correspondent aux conditions de ce programme, une nouvelle formule a été établie au Maroc, qui doit être remplie par tous ceux qui font une nouvelle demande et soumise à l'approbation d'un comité de triage. Le gouverneur de la province assume la responsabilité, sur la recommandation de ce comité spécial, de la certification finale du réfugié.

La délégation de Tunisie attire l'attention sur le problème auquel donne lieu le manque de couvertures, de vêtements et d'étoffe. Le nombre total des couvertures à l'entrepôt de Tunis atteint moins de 2.000 et il y en a

en tout 12.000 au Maroc. Dans les deux pays, les Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge insistent sur la nécessité de trouver les moyens d'effectuer rapidement des envois supplémentaires de ces fournitures de secours, afin d'éviter que les réfugiés ne souffrent du froid durant l'hiver.

Conclusion

Nous avons atteint le milieu de la seconde année de ce grand effort humanitaire en faveur des sans-foyer d'Algérie en Tunisie et au Maroc. Il a constitué une magnifique démonstration d'assistance mondiale effectué par la Croix-Rouge et le Haut Commissariat en faveur de ces malheureux réfugiés. Cette action fournit un splendide exemple de service dévoué et désintéressé en faveur des réfugiés de la part des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge de Tunisie et du Maroc et de leurs gouvernements.

J'ai l'honneur de vous fournir, comme je l'ai fait au 30 juin 1959, en supplément au présent rapport intérimaire, un rapport financier d'ensemble sur cette action de secours, entre le 1er février 1959 et le 30 juin 1960, et une liste consolidée des dons en espèces, en nature et des contributions sous forme de personnel, effectués depuis le début de l'opération conjointe du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés et de la Ligue.

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire général

Annexe

Le 18 juin 1960

P.8917/mh.

LIGUE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

RELEVE RECAPITULATIF DES CONTRIBUTIONS RECUES

POUR L'ACTION DES REFUGIES ALGERIENS

du 1er février 1959 au 30 juin 1960

(exprimé en francs suisses)

Donateurs	Espèces	Nature	Personnel	TOTAL
A) PAR LE HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES				
Office du Haut-Commissariat	7.267.907,15			7.267.907,15
Rép. féd. allemande	-	206.380.-		206.380,00
Gouvernement d'Israël	-	6.450.-		6.450,00
Utrilon Corp.	-	9.460.-		9.460,00
Unilever	-	78.361.-		78.361,00
Coopérative "Whole-sale Sty", Londres	-	1.220.-		1.220,00
Nestlé, Vevey	-	2.286.-		2.286,00
Gouvernement USA	-	274.512.-		274.512,00
Conseil des Réfugiés norvégien	-	390.600.-		390.600,00
	7.267.907,15	969.269.-		8.237.176,15
B) PAR LA CROIX-ROUGE				
Programme ordinaire				
Afrique du Sud	1.815,00	-	-	1.815,00
Allemagne (Rép. dém.)	-	827.488.-	-	827.488,00
Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	-	81.409.-	15.900.-	97.309,00
Argentine	-	1.100.-	-	1.100,00
Autriche	-	59.450.-	-	59.450,00
Australie	2.884,20	-	-	2.884,20
Belgique	-	2.000.-	-	2.000,00
Bulgarie	-	630.100.-	-	630.100,00
Canada	88.500,00	25.117.-	34.725.-	148.342,00
Ceylan	-	430.-	-	430,00
Chine	59.523,77	-	-	59.523,77
Corée (Rép. dém.)	-	25.000.-	-	25.000,00
Corée (Rép.)	860,00	-	-	860,00
Danemark	-	105.382.-	-	105.382,00
Equateur	430,00	-	-	430,00
Etats-Unis	107.500,00	298.488.-	46.724.-	452.712,00
Finlande	6.084,05	8.876.-	-	14.960,05
Grande-Bretagne	10.894,05	181,067.-	-	191.961,05
Haïti	432,00	-	-	432,00
Hongrie	-	724.740.-	-	724.740,00
Inde	-	9.500.-	-	9.500,00
Irak	60.700,00	-	-	60.700,00
Iran	-	20.000.-	-	20.000,00
Irlande	-	5.000.-	-	5.000,00
Italie	2.400,00	-	-	2.400,00
Japon	-	14.500.-	-	14.500,00
Laos	2.651,11	-	-	2.651,11
Liban	-	10.000.-	-	10.000,00
Luxembourg	1.000,00	-	-	1.000,00
Mongolie	1.079,00	-	-	1.079,00

Donateurs	Espèces	Nature	Personnel	TOTAL
Norvège	-	100.161.-	-	100.161,00
Nouvelle-Zélande	16.867,95	-	-	16.867,95
Pakistan	20.704,40	-	-	20.704,40
Pays-Bas	-	10.421.-	14.972.-	25.393,00
Philippines	2.155,00	-	-	2.155,00
Pologne	-	200.693.-	-	200.693,00
Portugal	-	10.000.-	-	10.000,00
Rép. Arabe Unie	-	3.515.000.-	-	3.515.000,00
Roumanie	-	215.486.-	-	215.486,00
Suède	636.934,76	558.352.-	10.030.-	1.205.316,76
Suisse	65.623,60	1.361.779.-	30.680.-	1.458.082,60
Thaïlande	1.012,15	-	-	1.012,15
Tchécoslovaquie	-	350.000.-	-	350.000,00
Turquie	12.064,20	40.350.-	-	52.414,20
URSS	-	750.000.-	-	750.000,00
Vietnam (Rép. dém.)	-	25.000.-	-	25.000,00
Vietnam (Rép.)	-	25.000.-	-	25.000,00
Yougoslavie	-	744.852.-	7.812.-	752.664,00
Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge	-	44.019.-	26.800.-	70.819,00
I.C.A. Washington	-	11.188.160.-	-	11.188.160,00
UNICEF	-	1.068.880.-	-	1.068.880,00
Gouvernement d'Irak	-	240.800.-	-	240.800,00
Gouvernement de Quatar	60.425,00	-	-	60.425,00
Sheik de Koweit	59.727,00	100.000.-	-	159.727,00
Comité mondial suisse pr l'Année du réfugié	640.000,00	108.125.-	-	748.125,00
Comité mondial finlandais pr l'Année du réfugié	3.056,00	56.760.-	-	59.816,08
Comité mondial danois pr l'Année du réfugié	-	156.125.-	-	156.125,00
VPRO Hollande (*)	386.002,60	-	-	386.002,60
Serv. Civil Int'l	151.375,75	32.447.-	-	183.822,75
Gouvernement suisse	-	415.000.-	-	415.000,00
American Friends Serv. Cttee, Quakers Friends Angleterre	2.424,00	2.225.529.-	-	2.227.953,00
Secours mondial luthérien	-	1.071.720.-	-	1.071.720,00
National Catholic Welfare Conference	-	100.000.-	-	100.000,00
Conseil mondial des Eglises	82.085,85	2.115.-	-	84.200,85
Oxford Cttee for Famine Relief	92.032,10	65.375.-	-	157.407,10
Serv. féminin des volontaires	-	21.696.-	-	21.696,00
Féd. sauvegarde des enfants	-	18.969.-	-	18.969,00
Deutschweiz. Verband Jünglingsbüro des Blauen Kreuzes	7.138,85	-	-	7.138,85
Verband Deutscher Mutterhäuser	5.568,00	-	-	5.568,00
World University	-	12.292.-	-	12.292,00

(*) Reçu directement par la Ligue, mais par un accord successif entre donateur et l'Office du Haut-Commissariat sera considéré comme une contribution reçue par l'entremise de l'Office du Haut-Commissariat.

Donateurs	Espèces	Nature	Personnel	TOTAL
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	19.872,00	-	-	19.872,00
Schweizerisches Arbeiterhilfswerk	8.640,00	-	-	8.640,00
Evang. Kirchenbund Deutschl.	5.000,00	-	-	5.000,00
Union Int'le pour la protection de l'enfance	2.440,00	480.-	-	2.920,00
Wings of Friendship	-	2.435.-	-	2.435,00
Migros Gen. Zurich	-	50.000.-	-	50.000,00
Pfizer Ltd.	-	28.000.-	-	28.000,00
Divers	15.521,09	38.864.-	-	54.385,09
	2.643.423,56	27.984.552.-	187.643.-	30.815.598,56
2) Programme CRJ				
Allemagne (Rép. féd.)	31.005,00	41.480.-	-	72.485,00
Australie	23.048,80	-	-	23.048,80
Autriche	-	5.505.-	-	5.505,00
Canada	16.020,00	-	-	16.020,00
Corée (Sud)	2.580,00	-	-	2.580,00
Danemark	-	68.784.-	-	68.784.00
Etats-Unis	86.000,00	-	-	86.000,00
Finlande	25.626,00	-	-	25.626,00
Grande-Bretagne	6.229,85	-	-	6.229,85
Inde	1.949,98	-	-	1.949,98
Indonésie	200,00	-	-	200,00
Irlande	-	1.258.-	-	1.258,00
Italie	2.400,00	-	-	2.400,00
Japon	2.522,80	-	-	2.522,80
Luxembourg	4.400,00	-	-	4.400,00
Monaco	-	175.-	-	175,00
Norvège	3.019,32	30.068.-	-	33.087,32
Nouvelle-Zélande	11.093,25	-	-	11.093,25
Pakistan	8.088,30	-	-	8.088,30
Pays-Bas	-	81.048.-	-	81.048,00
Pologne	-	2.000.-	-	2.000,00
Suède	37.531,37	-	-	37.531,37
Suisse	32.500,00	10.382.-	-	42.882,00
Tchécoslovaquie	-	2.600.-	-	2.600,00
Thaïlande	809,72	-	-	809,72
Divers	721,05	-	-	721,05
	295.745,44	243.300.-	-	539.045,44
TOTAL par l'entremise de la Croix-Rouge	2.939.169,00	28.227.832.-	187.643.-	31.354.644,00
GRAND TOTAL francs suisses	10.207.076,15	29.197.101.-	187.643.-	39.591.820,15

P. 8917/mh.

LIGUE DES SOCIETES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE - GENEVE

EXHIBIT II

RELEVE RECAPITULATIF
DES RECETTES, DEPENSES ET DES ENGAGEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ACTION POUR LES REFUGIES ALGERIENS
du 1er février 1959 au 30 juin 1960

(exprimé en francs suisses)

		ESPECES		NATURE		PERSONNEL		TOTAL	
		Tunisie	Maroc	Tunisie	Maroc	Tunisie	Maroc	Tunisie	Maroc
I	CONTRIBUTIONS								
	A) Par le Haut-Commissariat des NU		7.267.907.15		969.269.-				8.237.176.15
	B) Par la Croix-Rouge		2.939.169.--		28.227.832.-		187.643.-		31.354.644.00
			10.207.076.15		29.197.101.-		187.643.-		39.591.820.15
II	DEPENSES								
	Operationelles								
	Alimentation	3.311.310.50	1.885.896.70	3.967.532.- *	13.531.077.-			7.278.842.50 *	15.416.973.70
	Vêtements, textiles	1.145.175.37	1.107.084.05	6.180.121.-	3.211.970.-			7.325.296.37	4.319.054.05
	Fournit.pr.soins médic.& hygiène	112.083.95	88.107.10	1.268.319.-	231.560.-			1.380.402.95	319.667.10
	Hébergement			451.460.-	204.502.-			451.460.--	204.502.00
	Entrepôts	5.534.85	25.365.30					5.534.85	25.365.30
	Transport & Distribution	122.136.95	440.171.23 **					122.136.95	440.171.23**
	Autres	4.627.-	6.259.35	30.787.-	27.650.-			35.414.00	33.909.35
	Projets spéciaux								
	Centres à buts multiples	69.493.-	410.00					69.493.00	410.00
	Stations"lait"	201.362.20	77.444.95	5.923.-				207.285.20	77.444.95
	"Artisanat"	2.088.85						2.088.85	
	Home pour orphelins (financé par le Service Civil)	128.104.10						128.104.10	
	"Poules"	2.474.80						2.474.80	
	Enregistrement "Réfugiés"	3.577.80						3.577.80	
	Nattes d'alfha et projet de tissage		1.126.60						1.126.60
	Administratives								
	Salaires & entretien	95.225.45	119.461.90			65.466.-	109.472.-	160.691.45	228.933.90
	Frais de voyage	29.206.70	47.003.30			2.000.-	10.705.-	31.206.70	57.708.30
	P.T.T.	7.604.80	19.466.50					7.604.80	19.466.50
	Autres	10.310.55	3.504.30					10.310.55	3.504.30
	Equipement								
	(imputable sur Fonds Croix-Rouge)	39.686.75	32.410.28	11.700.-	74.500.-			51.386.75	106.910.28
	(imputable sur Fonds UNHCR)	130.927.50						130.927.50	
		5.420.931.12	3.853.711.56	11.915.842.-	17.281.259.-	67.466.-	120.177.-	17.404.239.12	21.255.147.56
III	ENGAGEMENTS								
	A) pour achats sur place	281.247.20	95.000.00 (estimé)						
	B) pour achats de vêtements	117.248.65	446.683.40						
		398.495.85	541.683.40					398.495.85	541.683.40
		5.819.426.97	4.395.394.96					17.802.734.97	21.796.830.96
	TOTAL	10.214.821.93		29.197.101.-		187.643.-		39.599.565.93	

*) non compris le blé marocain inclus dans le programme alimentaire de la Ligue, mais distribué directement par le Gouvernement Tunisien

**) sur lesquelles les Fr.S. 383.544.- devront être remboursés par le Gouvernement marocain.

MHCR. 198/60

Les halles de l'Ile et de Rive seront ouvertes jusqu'à 13 heures seulement.

SOUS LES AUSPICES
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE GENEVOISE

Pour une action permanente en faveur des réfugiés algériens en Turisie et au Maroc

(t.) Il y a bien des mois déjà que l'opinion publique en Suisse romande a été éveillée au douloureux problème des réfugiés algériens en Tunisie et au Maroc. Sa gravité, son ampleur sont dans toutes les mémoires. De l'automne 1958 au printemps 1960, le nombre des réfugiés est passé de 180.000 à 258.000, dont 140.000 en Tunisie et 112.000 au Maroc, 50% des enfants ayant moins de quatorze ans. Ceux du Maroc, se trouvent, pour la plupart dans la grande province d'Oujda, qui s'étend de la mer au désert, ceux de Tunisie sont répartis dans cinq provinces qui longent la frontière algéro-tunisienne sur environ 500 kilomètres.

Comment vivent les réfugiés ? C'est ce que nous a appris hier, notre confrère Claude Richoz, au cours d'une conférence de press tenue sous les auspices de la section genevoise de la Croix-Rouge qui envisage une nouvelle action, cette fois de longue haleine, en faveur de ces déshérités.

Environ 80 % des réfugiés vivent à l'air libre, sans autres ressources que les maigres denrées qui leur sont distribuées plus ou moins périodiquement. Quelques privilégiés seulement disposent d'une tente, généralement en très mauvais état. On s'est efforcé de leur procurer des abris sommaires, huttes de pierres ou de terre glaise. D'autres utilisent des grottes dans les collines. La plupart n'ont emporté avec eux, pour toute fortune qu'une vieille couverture de laine, quelques vêtements usagés et une marmite.

Jusqu'ici l'action mise sur pied par la section genevoise de la Croix-Rouge, a été épisodique : des vêtements ont été envoyés, des parrainages souscrits. A Noël, une double action des paroisses protestantes et catholiques, ajoutée à la BA des éclaireurs, a permis de participer à l'activité de l'organisation suédoise RADDA BARREN, qui dès 1959, commença à distribuer du lait d'abord à Oujda, puis à Sidi Yahia et à Ouled Azouz. Aujourd'hui 3000 enfants bénéficient de ces services auxquels s'ajoutent l'hospitalisation dans des crèches, la distribution de vêtements, de couvertures, de soins médicaux, de vitamines. Tout récemment, 2000 enfants ont bénéficié d'un habillement complet. C'est beaucoup et ce n'est pas assez, quand bien même 2000 autres enfants sont parrainés par des Suédois.

Aujourd'hui, l'organisation « Secours aux réfugiés de Tunisie et du Maroc » que président le Dr J.-P. Girard, en collaboration avec la Croix-Rouge et l'appui d'une trentaine de sociétés et de groupements, veut apporter aux délégués de la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et de l'Union internationale de la protection de l'enfance qui asurent sur place des services réguliers et permanents, sous forme de parrainages qui ne sauraient être nominatifs. Des cartes vont être envoyées à des milliers de personnes et ceux ou celles qui n'en auraient point reçues pourront s'en procurer à la Croix-Rouge genevoise où tous renseignements seront donnés par M. Marcel Jenni, secrétaire général.

La projection d'un film poignant de la TV hollandaise, souligné par un excellent commentaire, a montré aux plus endurcis des scènes de souffrances humaines — sur dix bébés qui naissent, huit meurent — qui dépassent l'entendement.

Pour que cesse la tragédie des réfugiés algériens, une solution de continuité s'impose.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

The relief action proceeded normally during the month of May in both countries. Distribution of the basic relief items continued according to schedule and considerable progress was also made in carrying forward already established supplementary projects and in finalizing plans for additional ones, such as assistance with medical care and for refugee schools.

This month also marked the official opening of the multipurpose centre at Djilma in Tunisia with a ceremony attended by officials of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Tunisian Red Crescent, the delegates of the League, the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and members of the press. At this ceremony on May 14, the Swiss Minister in Tunisia, representing the Swiss National Committee for Aid to Refugees, through which the funds had been provided for the construction and equipping of this centre, officially handed over the keys of the centre to the local authorities.

Contributions received

Red Cross Societies, including their Junior sections, provided important gifts during the month. Similarly relief in kind was contributed by four other organisations to the relief action for these refugees. A detailed list of all contributions received, expressed in Swiss Francs, appears below:-

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross	-	23,212.-	23,212.-
American Red Cross (JRC section)	-	80,261.-	80,261.-
Austrian Red Cross (JRC section)	-	1,651.-	1,651.-
British Red Cross (JRC section)	1,581.-	2,829.-	4,410.-
Canadian Red Cross (JRC section)	-	8,239.-	8,239.-
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC section)	-	16,050.-	16,050.-
Indian Red Cross (JRC section)	589.-	-	589.-
Swedish Red Cross	250,941.-	11,036.-	261,977.-
Danish World Refugee Year Committee	-	156,125.-	156,125.-
Finnish World Refugee Year Committee	8,060.-	-	8,060.-
International Civil Service, Switzerland	-	5,750.-	5,750.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	14,375.-	14,375.-
	261,171.-	319,528.-	580,699.-

Number of Refugees

Only slight changes from the previous month occurred during May in the number of refugees certified for relief rations. Authorities in both countries, however, expressed concern over the need to reduce individual rations, which are based on 275,000 refugees, in order to spread the basic food over a total of nearly 290,000 now certified for relief.

Supplementary Feeding Projects

The milk station programme continued to meet with success. Equipment for 20 additional stations was provided to Tunisia which, when installed, will give a total of 71 stations in that country. In Morocco 41 milk stations continued to serve milk daily and arrangements were completed for distributing 100 grams of bread to each child receiving milk.

Health Programme

During the month approval of the Ministry of Health in Morocco was received for carrying out in full the supplementary health programme of establishing 25 dispensaries in the refugee areas of Tafilalet and Oujda Provinces. These dispensaries will be staffed by experienced secouristes of the Moroccan Red Crescent Society with supervision on an itinerating basis from League-recruited nurses. In Tunisia four additional fixed dispensaries were located in Souk-el-Arba Province, two of which will be established at Ghardimaou, one at Ain Draham and one at Tabarka. Added to the dispensaries being installed in the six multipurpose centres, this will give Tunisia a total of 10 dispensaries.

Warehousing

During the month the recurring problem of a permanent warehouse for the relief supplies in Tunisia was fortunately solved. The large building on the Fair Grounds in Tunis, which served ideally for over 1½ years but which had to be vacated each summer for two months, has been replaced by a new warehouse in Bardo on the outskirts of Tunis. This warehouse provides 1,000 sq. metres of space and has been rented by the Tunisian Government as a permanent warehouse for League/ UNHCR relief supplies.

Special Problems

To overcome unsatisfactory shelter in Oujda for some 100 elderly refugees, the League Delegate completed an arrangement with the Société de Bienfaisance Musulmane to enlarge their old people's home by constructing an additional wing with funds provided by the Swiss Red Cross. A blue print of the additional construction necessary is now being prepared, together with an estimate of the cost, and it is hoped that before winter these elderly refugees can be moved to new quarters.

Some irregularities in the arrival of the wheat for distribution in Kasserine Province in Tunisia caused short rations for the refugees during the month. The League delegates have called this deficiency to the attention of the Governor and his staff so that advance ordering and necessary transport to bring the wheat from Tunis to this Province on time will take place in the future.

During the month, by order of the King, the Government of Morocco underwent a change with the resignation of the Cabinet. This created a brief hiatus in relations with the Central Government officials and required some new contacts on the part of the League's Chief Delegate.

The arrival of used clothing from many sources created a distinct problem for the Delegates who found that a great part of it had not been sorted and that approximately 30% was unusable. Local personnel has had to be hired to sort and repack that portion which will justify the cost of transport to the points of distribution. Contributing organisations furnishing used clothing are asked to give particular attention to the preparation of such shipments so that only suitable garments in good condition are included. Moreover, all such shipments of used garments should be carefully sorted and packed according to kind of garment for men, women and children.

Conclusion

The condition of the refugees is generally good during this period of summer weather. Their needs will become more acute, however, when cold weather returns. Both the Red Crescent Societies of Tunisia and Morocco, and the League Delegates working with them, continue to emphasise the need for preparation now in amassing sufficient clothing, including cloth for women's garments, and blankets for the coming winter. Tents remain an urgent necessity for the two southern Provinces of Tunisia. In full recognition of the generous support already received over many months for this relief action, I again ask all Societies to carefully consider ways in which they can contribute in meeting these further needs. Gifts in kind or in cash should be despatched immediately to enable sufficient stocks of these items to be on hand for distribution in September.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

14th June, 1960
No P. A861/lv

Mme Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

MAI 1960

Dans les deux pays, l'action de secours a suivi son cours normal pendant le mois de mai. La distribution des articles de secours de base s'est déroulée conformément aux plans établis; les programmes supplémentaires déjà en cours ont fait des progrès considérables et d'autres vont être mis au point, notamment l'assistance médicale et l'aide aux écoles de réfugiés.

Ce mois a été marqué par l'inauguration officielle du centre à fins multiples de Djilma, en Tunisie, qui s'est déroulée en présence de représentants des Gouvernements central et provincial, du Croissant-Rouge tunisien, des délégués de la Ligue, du représentant du Haut-Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés et de correspondants de presse. Au cours de cette cérémonie, qui a eu lieu le 14 mai, le Ministre de Suisse en Tunisie, agissant au nom de l'aide suisse à l'étranger qui avait fourni les crédits pour la construction et l'équipement du centre, a remis officiellement les clés aux autorités locales.

Contributions reçues

Les Sociétés nationales, ainsi que leurs Sections de Juniors ont remis des dons importants au cours de ce mois. L'action de secours a bénéficié aussi des dons en nature offerts par quatre organisations non Croix-Rouge. La liste complète des contributions reçues s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande (CRJ)	-	16.050.-	16.050.-
Croix-Rouge américaine	-	23.212.-	23.212.-
Croix-Rouge américaine (CRJ)	-	80.261.-	80.261.-
Croix-Rouge autrichienne (CRJ)	-	1.651.-	1.651.-
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	1.581.-	2.829.-	4.410.-
Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRJ)	-	8.239.-	8.239.-
Croix-Rouge de l'Inde (CRJ)	589.-	-	589.-
Croix-Rouge suédoise	250.941.-	11.036.-	261.977.-
Comité danois pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	-	156.125.-	156.125.-
Comité finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	8.060.-	-	8.060.-
Service Civil international, Suisse	-	5.750.-	5.750.-
"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief"	-	14.375.-	14.375.-
	261.171.-	319.528.-	580.699.-

Nombre de réfugiés

En mai, le nombre de réfugiés enregistrés par les autorités pour bénéficier des secours n'a subi que de légères modifications par rapport au mois précédent. Dans les deux pays cependant, les autorités se montrent préoccupées de la nécessité de réduire les rations individuelles, qui sont basées sur un total de 275.000 réfugiés, afin de répartir les aliments de base entre les quelque 290.000 réfugiés ayant actuellement droit aux secours.

Programmes alimentaires supplémentaires

Le programme des centres de distribution de lait a continué à fonctionner avec succès. En Tunisie, 20 nouveaux centres pourront être établis, grâce au matériel disponible, ce qui donnera un total de 71 stations. Au Maroc, 41 centres ont continué à servir quotidiennement des rations de lait et des arrangements ont été conclus pour que chaque enfant reçoive également 100 gr. de pain.

Programme sanitaire

Le Ministère de la Santé au Maroc a donné ce mois son approbation à la mise en exécution dans sa totalité du programme sanitaire complémentaire consistant à établir 25 dispensaires dans les régions où sont rassemblés des réfugiés, dans les Provinces de Tafilalet et d'Oujda. Ces dispensaires seront confiés à des secouristes expérimentés, membres de la Société du Croissant-Rouge du Maroc, sous la surveillance d'infirmières itinérantes, recrutées par la Ligue. En Tunisie, quatre nouveaux dispensaires fixes ont été aménagés dans la Province de Souk-el-Arba: deux seront établis à Ghardimaou, une à Ain Draham et une à Tabarka. Avec les dispensaires qui ont été installés dans les six centres à fins multiples, la Tunisie dispose au total de 10 dispensaires pour les réfugiés.

Entreposage

Le problème de disposer d'un local pour entreposer en permanence les approvisionnements de secours en Tunisie, dont la nécessité s'est fait sentir à maintes reprises, a trouvé une heureuse solution. Depuis plus d'un an on avait pu utiliser le vaste bâtiment de la Foire de Tunis, qui a rendu d'immenses services mais qui devait être évacué pendant deux mois chaque été. Il a pu être remplacé par un nouvel entrepôt à Bardo, aux abords de Tunis, d'une surface de 1.000 m^2. Il a été loué par le Gouvernement tunisien pour servir d'entrepôt permanent au matériel de secours de la Ligue et du Haut-Commissariat pour les réfugiés.

Problèmes particuliers

Afin de procurer un logement plus adéquat à 100 réfugiés âgés qui vivent dans des conditions précaires, le Délégué de la Ligue a conclu un arrangement avec la Société de Bienfaisance Musulmane, en vertu duquel celle-ci va faire construire une aile supplémentaire à son asile de vieillards, grâce à des fonds procurés par la Croix-Rouge suisse. Plans et devis sont en préparation et l'on espère pouvoir installer ces malheureux dans leur nouveau logis avant l'hiver.

Une certaine irrégularité dans l'arrivée du blé destiné à la distribution dans la Province de Kasserine, en Tunisie, a entrainé, ce mois, une diminution des rations. Les Délégués de la Ligue ont attiré l'attention du Gouverneur et de son personnel sur ce fait, afin qu'à l'avenir les commandes soient passées en temps voulu et que les moyens de transport nécessaires soient disponibles pour amener le blé de Tunis.

La démission du Cabinet, intervenue ce mois sur ordre du Roi, a modifié la composition du Gouvernement du Maroc. Cela a amené pendant une brève période une interruption des relations avec les membres du Gouvernement central et a nécessité la prise de nouveaux contacts avec quelques personnalités par le Délégué en Chef de la Ligue.

L'arrivée de vêtements usagés de provenances diverses a mis les Délégués devant un problème aigu, les effets n'ayant pour la plupart pas été triés ; un 30% s'est révélé de ce fait inutilisable. Il a fallu engager sur place du personnel pour procéder au triage et à l'emballage des vêtements justifiant les frais de transport jusqu'aux lieux de distribution. Les organisationsqui remettent des vêtements usagés sont priés de surveiller attentivement la préparation des colis lesquels ne devraient comprendre que des articles en bon état. En outre, les envois devraient être triés par catégories de vêtements : hommes, femmes et enfants. En plus, les diverses pièces de vêtements devraient faire l'objet de colis séparés.

Conclusions

La situation des réfugiés est bonne dans l'ensemble pendant la belle saison. Avec le retour du froid cependant, les besoins se feront sentir à nouveau de manière plus aiguë. Les Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge de Tunisie et du Maroc, ainsi que les Délégués de la Ligue qui travaillent en coopération avec elles, ne cessent de souligner la nécessité de préparer dès maintenant les stocks de vêtements, de tissus pour vêtements de femmes et de couvertures, afin de pouvoir disposer des quantités requises pour l'hiver prochain. Dans les deux Provinces méridionales de Tunisie les tentes sont toujours une nécessité urgente.

Pleinement conscient et très reconnaissant de l'appui généreux dont l'action de secours a bénéficié pendant tant de mois, je prie cependant à nouveau toutes les Sociétés d'examiner attentivement tous les moyens par lesquels elles pourraient contribuer à répondre à ces besoins. Les dons en nature ou en espèces devraient être envoyés sans tarder, pour permettre le stockage suffisant de ces articles, et pour qu'ils puissent être distribués en septembre.

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire Général

le 14 juin 1960
No P. 8861/mlc

M. DnD 7040

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO.

A number of operational problems from external sources were introduced into the relief action for Algerian refugees during April and disturbed the otherwise smooth functioning of the relief process. Notable among these was renewed tension at the Algero-Tunisian frontier as a result of military incidents which brought protests from the President of Tunisia. These same incidents caused instructions to be given to the League Delegation to mark clearly all relief facilities in the affected border area with the emblem of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. Similarly, proposals for fundamental changes in the administrative plan for the relief operation in the field, without prior clearance with the League of Red Cross Societies or the Governments concerned, led to temporary disturbance of the operating staff directly concerned with the relief action and created misunderstandings with cooperating agencies. These were in great part resolved by discussions between the League and the UNHCR during the month which involved a joint meeting of the staffs of both agencies, including the respective delegates from Tunisia and Morocco, in Geneva on April 28th/29th.

During the month the League's Chairman, Mr. John A. MacAulay, visited Morocco to inform himself on the various relief operations of the League in that country, including the refugee relief action, and to discuss the future of these actions with the officials of the Government and the Red Crescent Society. On this visit he was joined by Judge Emil Sandström, President of the Swedish Red Cross and past President of the League.

Contributions Received

Significant governmental contributions were made to the joint UNHCR/League relief operation for Algerian refugees during the month, particularly on the occasion of the meeting of the UNHCR Executive Committee, April 7th to 13th. The Government of France made a further cash contribution of 1,250,000 NF and the Government of the United States of America $600,000. Contributions in kind came from the Swiss Government in the amount of Sw.Fr. 415,000 and Sw.Fr. 688,000 from the U.S. International Cooperation Administration. Private organisations also continued their support, including Red Cross Societies and their Junior sections. A detailed list of the contributions channelled through the League, expressed in Swiss Francs, is given below :

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
British Red Cross (JRC Section)	-	7,038.--	7,038.--
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC Section)	-	3,000.--	3,000.--
Japanese Red Cross	2,562	-	2,562.--
New Zealand Red Cross	6,014.--	-	6,014.--
New Zealand Red Cross (JRC Section)	2,406.--	-	2,406.--
Swedish Red Cross	-	22,520.--	22,520.--
Church World Service	-	1,815.--	1,815.--
I.C.A., United States Government	-	688,000.--	688,000.--
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	30,000.--	30,000.--
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	8,000.--	8,000.--
Private Donors	127.--	9,000.--	9,127.--
Swiss Government	-	415,000.--	415,000.--
	11,109.--	1,184,373.--	1,195,482.--

Number of Refugees

As a result of renewed military activity an increase occurred in the number of refugees certified for relief by the authorities in both countries. Rations distributed in Tunisia totalled 162,413; in Morocco 127,293.

Revised Ration Plan

An important decision was taken during the month to base future planning of relief supplies on a total of 155,000 refugees in Tunisia and 120,000 in Morocco. Basic relief supplies, including food commodities, will henceforth be calculated on this number of refugees in the following monthly quantities :

	Tunisia	Morocco
Wheat	1,550 tons	1,200 tons
Rice	310 tons	240 tons
Edible Oils	62 tons	48 tons
Sugar	62 tons	48 tons
Milk (condensed)	60 tons	45 tons
Pulses	46.5 tons	40 tons
Soap	15.5 tons	12 tons

Roughly, the above food supplies are estimated to produce 1,500 calories per person per day for the adult population. As previously, the condensed milk is reserved for children but the amount has been reduced to two tins of 400 grams each per child under 10 years - a reduction of approximately one-third the amount previously distributed - which was agreed upon by the UNHCR and the League in view of the recent extensive use of powdered milk served in liquid form at the ever increasing number of milk stations in both countries.

Health Programme

A special contribution from the World Refugee Year Committee of the United Kingdom was received by the UNHCR in the amount of £50,000 to establish and operate fixed clinics and dispensaries in Tunisia and Morocco for increased health services to the refugees. The development of these supplementary health facilities began during the month and three such clinics were equipped in Tunisia and eight dispensaries were placed in operation in Morocco. Plans for expansion of this programme were the subject of discussions with the governmental authorities in both countries.

In Tunisia the Government indicated its readiness to provide also the necessary professional staff to operate five mobile clinics. The League and the UNHCR have appealed for contributions of such vehicles. One such mobile unit has already been offered by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Assistance with School Materials

In accordance with the policy of not assuming direct responsibility for the establishment and operation of schools, since this is retained by the Governments in both countries, but of furnishing supplementary educational materials to refugee schools wherever these have been established, either by the governmental authorities or on the initiative of the refugees themselves, the UNHCR transferred a restricted gift to the League for the purchase of text books and other scholarstic supplies for a refugee-operated school in Tunisia. An appeal was also made by the League to the Junior sections of certain national Red Cross Societies to provide scholastic material in limited amounts for refugee children attending such schools. No general appeal for aid with school materials is planned in the immediate future as the number of these special schools is limited. The Governments of both Tunisia and Morocco recognise Algerian refugee children as having the same rights for admission to the public schools as the local population. Therefore, only in areas where the existing public schools are overcrowded, or too distant for attendance by refugee children, is it likely that special schools will be established which may require supplementary aid in the form of scholastic materials.

Supplementary Feeding Projects

Results of the milk station programme are most encouraging. Reports from the field show that 51 milk stations are operating daily in Tunisia serving a cup of milk and 100 grams of bread to approximately 25,000 children. In Morocco 40 stations are serving milk daily to approximately

20,000 children. Arrangements were completed for the issue of 100 grams of bread to these children also during the coming months.

Special Problems

A continuing deterioration of the tents in Kasserine and Gafsa Provinces in Tunisia has been reported and a request has been made for a minimum of 2,000 tents to replace those which are worn out. In these Provinces, which are for the most part wind-swept desert land, there is no possibility for the refugees to find building material to construct a shelter for themselves. Tents must therefore be found before the next winter.

In Morocco the shelter problem is not as severe and building materials (stone or mud brick) are more generally available. An entire village of mud brick huts has arisen at Merzauga in the Tafilalet. In addition, the looming of alfa grass sections for the construction of native style tents proceeded at Guenfouda with League/UNHCR funds providing 40 looms and 100 kilos of alfa grass to each family. This experimental project is under the direction of the Sheik of Guenfouda and is being carefully observed by the Regional Red Crescent Committee of Tafilalet Province. On its success will depend whether the manufacture of alfa grass tent sections by the refugees themselves may provide in large measure the answer to the problem of shelter in southern sections of Morocco.

A second problem involves provisioning the many milk stations and the three multiple-purpose centres in Tunisia with supplies for their daily operation. Additional transport was requested in the form of light vehicles to traverse secondary roads and bring the supplies to these centres regularly and at small cost. The UNHCR provided the funds to purchase three Landrovers with long bodies which can negotiate all roads, because they are 4-wheel drive, in all kinds of weather. Also the large trucks in use for over two years in hauling the large tonnages of basic relief supplies are wearing out and the purchase of two additional such vehicles was authorized.

Staff Changes

Mr. Paul Tischhauser, provided through the Swiss Red Cross, was added to the League Delegation in Tunisia. Mr. Jorgen Norredam (Denmark) completed his assignment in Morocco and arrangements were made to replace him by Mr. Alfred Baumann of the League Secretariat staff.

Conclusion

The relief operation is proceeding satisfactorily with distribution of relief supplies taking place regularly in both countries. The general health conditions among the refugees remain good. We are in the most favourable period of the year, however, and our concern continues to be for the colder months beginning in October. Clothing supplies are not sufficient and additional shipments are needed. Cloth for the workrooms, in which a limited number of refugees are learning to sew, and for commercial manufacture into native-style garments for women is needed in large

quantities. Similarly, we must increase our stock of blankets for which I appealed in my previous reports. To date we have only 2,750 in stock in Tunisia and 10,000 in Morocco. The special problem of shelter in Tunisia must be met by providing at least 2,000 additional tents before winter. I appeal for your continued help in meeting these special needs and in assuring the continuance of the basic relief services without which these refugees cannot maintain themselves.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

15th May, 1960

P.8819/mlc/19.5.60.

Mon Archivio

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES D'ALGERIE AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

AVRIL 1960

Plusieurs problèmes, dûs à des causes extérieures, sont venus se poser au cours de ce mois dans l'exécution de l'action de secours en faveur des réfugiés d'Algérie, entravant le fonctionnement harmonieux de l'opération. Parmi eux, il faut citer en particulier une recrudescence de la tension à la frontière algéro-tunisienne dûe à des incidents militaires, qui ont fait l'objet de protestations de la part du Président de la République tunisienne. Ces incidents, ont amené la Délégation à marquer clairement les opérations de secours dans la zone exposée par l'emblème de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge. En même temps, des propositions de modification fondamentale d'ordre administratif affectant le déroulement de l'action sur le terrain, formulées sans consultation préalable avec la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge ou les Gouvernements intéressés, ont provoqué temporairement une certaine confusion auprès du personnel directement préposé aux secours et donné lieu à des malentendus avec les autres organisations participant à l'action. Ces malentendus se sont en majeure partie dissipés à la suite d'une réunion à Genève, les 28 et 29 avril, entre la Ligue et le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés à laquelle ont pris part des représentants des deux organisations, ainsi que leurs délégués en Tunisie et au Maroc.

Au cours de ce mois, M. John A. MacAulay, Président de la Ligue, s'est rendu au Maroc afin de se documenter sur les diverses actions de secours entreprises dans ce pays par la Ligue - notamment l'action de secours en faveur des réfugiés - et d'étudier avec les représentants du Gouvernement et de la Société du Croissant-Rouge le développement futur de ces opérations. Il a été rejoint par M. Emil Sandström, Président de la Croix-Rouge suédoise et ancien Président de la Ligue.

Contributions reçues

Au cours de ce mois, l'opération de secours menée conjointement par le Haut-Commissariat et la Ligue en faveur des réfugiés d'Algérie, a bénéficié de substantielles contributions gouvernementales, notamment à l'occasion de la réunion du Comité exécutif du programme du Haut-Commissaire, du 7 au 13 avril. Le Gouvernement français a alloué une nouvelle contribution en espèces se montant à 1.250.000 NF, et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique une somme de 600.000 dollars. Des dons en nature ont été remis par le Gouvernement de la Confédération helvétique, d'une valeur de Fr.s. 415.000, et par l'"International Cooperation Administration" américaine, de Fr.s. 688.000. Des organisations privées ont également continué à prêter leur appui à l'opération, de même que les Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et leurs sections de Juniors. La liste complète des contributions acheminées par l'entremise de la Ligue s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge allemande (Rép. féd.) (CRJ)	-	3.000	3.000
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	7.038	7.038
Croix-Rouge japonaise	2.562	-	2.562
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise	6.014	-	6.014
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise (CRJ)	2.406	-	2.406
Croix-Rouge suédoise	-	22.520	22.520
"Church World Service"	-	1.815	1.815
I.C.A., Gouvernement des Etats-Unis	-	688.000	688.000
Conseil norvégien pour les Réfugiés	-	30.000	30.000
"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief," Angleterre	-	8.000	8.000
Particuliers	127	9.000	9.127
Gouvernement de la Confédération helvétique	-	415.000	415.000
	11.109	1.184.373	1.195.482

Nombre de réfugiés

En raison de la recrudescence des opérations militaires, le nombre des réfugiés enregistrés par les autorités pour bénéficier des secours a augmenté dans les deux pays. En Tunisie, 162.413 rations ont été distribuées et au Maroc 127.293.

Révision du Programme de ravitaillement

En vertu d'une décision importante adoptée au cours de ce mois, l'action de secours tiendra compte à l'avenir d'un total de 155.000 réfugiés en Tunisie et de 120.000 au Maroc. Les approvisionnements de base, y compris les vivres, seront calculés d'après ce nombre de réfugiés, selon les quantités mensuelles suivantes :

	Tunisie	Maroc
Blé	1.550 tonnes	1.200 tonnes
Riz	310 "	240 "
Huiles comestibles	62 "	48 "
Sucre	62 "	48 "
Lait (condensé)	60 "	45 "
Légumineuses	46,5 "	40 "
Savon	15,5 "	12 "

Les denrées alimentaires comprises dans ces contingents vont permettre de procurer des rations représentant approximativement 1.500 calories par personne et par jour à la population adulte. Comme auparavant, le lait condensé est réservé aux enfants; ces rations ont cependant été réduites à deux boîtes de 400 gr. par enfant au-dessous de 10 ans. Cette réduction, d'un tiers environ, a été décidée d'un commun accord entre le Haut-Commissariat et la Ligue en raison de l'extension prise récemment par les distributions de lait préparé à base de lait en poudre dans les centres, toujours plus nombreux, créés au Maroc et en Tunisie.

Programme sanitaire

Le Comité britannique pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié a versé une contribution spéciale au Haut-Commissariat, s'élevant à 50.000 Livres sterling, pour lui permettre d'équiper et d'administrer, en Tunisie et au Maroc, des unités médicales fixes et des dispensaires et améliorer par là l'assistance sanitaire assurée aux réfugiés. La mise en oeuvre de ce nouveau projet a commencé en avril: trois unités fixes ont été installées en Tunisie et huit dispensaires sont entrés en fonction au Maroc. Des pourparlers sont en cours avec les autorités tunisiennes et marocaines en vue de l'extension de ce projet.

En Tunisie, le Gouvernement s'est déclaré prêt à doter cinq unités mobiles du personnel médical requis. La Ligue et le Haut-Commissariat ont lancé un appel sollicitant la fourniture de véhicules; une unité a déjà été offerte par l'"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief".

Matériel scolaire

En Tunisie et au Maroc, les responsables de l'action de secours se sont donnés pour principe de n'assumer aucune responsabilité directe en vue de l'ouverture et de l'administration d'écoles - ces questions relevant des Gouvernements respectifs de ces pays. En revanche ils procurent du matériel éducatif supplémentaire aux écoles de réfugiés ouvertes sur l'initiative des Gouvernements ou des réfugiés eux-mêmes. Le Haut Commissariat a transféré à la Ligue un don spécialement destiné à l'acquisition de manuels et de matériel scolaire pour une école administrée par les réfugiés en Tunisie. La Ligue s'est adressée, en outre, à certaines Sections de la Croix-Rouge de la Jeunesse par l'intermédiaire des Sociétés nationales en vue de solliciter des quantités limitées de fournitures scolaires permettant aux petits réfugiés de suivre les classes. Vu le nombre restreint d'écoles, on ne prévoit pas de lancer un appel général à brève échéance. Les autorités tunisiennes et marocaines accordent aux enfants réfugiés les mêmes droits d'admission dans les écoles publiques qu'à la population locale. C'est seulement dans les régions où les écoles publiques sont surchargées ou trop éloignées pour pouvoir être fréquentées par les réfugiés, que l'on peut s'attendre à voir s'ouvrir des écoles spéciales qui pourraient alors avoir besoin de matériel scolaire supplémentaire.

Programmes alimentaires spéciaux

Les résultats atteints par les centres de distribution de lait sont fort encourageants. D'après les rapports établis sur place, il ressort que

51 centres fonctionnent en Tunisie, qui servent quotidiennement une tasse de lait et 100 gr. de pain à 25.000 enfants réfugiés environ. Au Maroc, 40 centres font des distributions quotidiennes de lait à quelque 20.000 enfants; des dispositions ont été prises pour que ces enfants reçoivent également 100 gr. de pain au cours des prochains mois.

Problèmes particuliers

On a signalé que dans les Provinces de Kasserine et de Gafsa, en Tunisie, les tentes étaient en voie de détérioration progressive. Un minimum de 2.000 tentes est requis pour leur remplacement et une demande a été formulée dans ce sens. Dans ces Provinces, partiellement exposées aux vents du désert, les réfugiés n'ont aucune possibilité de trouver du matériel pour se construire un abri. Il est donc indispensable de leur fournir des tentes avant la venue de l'hiver.

Au Maroc, le problème des abris ne se pose pas de façon aussi aigue qu'en Tunisie, et les matériaux de construction (pierre et pisé) sont plus répandus. Un village entier de huttes de pisé s'est élevé à Merzauga, dans le Tafilalet. En outre, le tissage de pièces d'alfa pour la fabrication de tentes indigènes se poursuit à Guenfouda; la Ligue et le Haut-Commissariat ont procuré des fonds qui ont permis de fournir 40 métiers à tisser ainsi que 100 kg. d'alfa par famille. Ce projet, entrepris à titre expérimental, est placé sous la direction du Cheik de Guenfouda; il est suivi avec intérêt par le Comité du Croissant-Rouge de la Province de Tafilalet. Les résultats obtenus permettent de décider si la confection de tentes en alfa, par les réfugiés eux-mêmes, peut apporter une solution réelle au problème du logement dans les régions méridionales du Maroc.

Un autre problème est constitué par l'approvisionnement des nombreux centres de distribution de lait et des trois centres polyvalents en Tunisie. Des moyens de transport supplémentaires ont été demandés sous forme de véhicules légers pouvant circuler sur les routes secondaires. Ils pourront approvisionner les centres régulièrement et à peu de frais. Le Haut-Commissariat a alloué des fonds pour l'achat de trois véhicules, type Land Rover, à châssis long, pouvant par tous les temps affronter toutes les routes grâce à leur traction à quatre roues. Les camions lourds utilisés depuis plus de deux ans pour le transport de grandes quantités de secours de base, présentent aussi des signes d'usure et l'achat de deux véhicules supplémentaires a été autorisé.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. Paul Tschhauser, dont les services ont été offerts par la Croix-Rouge suisse, est venu compléter la Délégation de la Ligue en Tunisie. M. Jorgen Norredam (Danemark) a terminé son mandat au Maroc et sera remplacé par M. Alfred Baumann, du Secrétariat de la Ligue.

Conclusions

L'opération de secours se poursuit de manière satisfaisante et les distributions ont lieu régulièrement dans les deux pays. Dans l'ensemble, l'état de santé des réfugiés reste bon. Bien que nous nous trouvions dans

la période la plus favorable de l'année, nos préoccupations portent déjà sur les mois plus froids, à partir d'octobre. Les stocks de vêtements ne sont pas suffisants; il faudra les compléter par de nouveaux envois. De grandes quantités de tissu sont nécessaires pour les ouvroirs, où l'on enseigne la couture à un certain nombre de réfugiées, et pour la confection de vêtements indigènes féminins effectués par des maisons de commerce. Nous devons aussi augmenter notre stock de couvertures, conformément à l'appel que j'ai lancé dans les rapports des mois précédents; nous ne disposons que de 2.750 unités en Tunisie et de 10.000 au Maroc. Enfin, le problème des abris en Tunisie, doit être résolu par l'envoi de 2.000 tentes au moins avant l'hiver. Je continue à faire appel à votre aide pour répondre à ces besoins particuliers afin d'assurer par la suite l'assistance de base à ces réfugiés, qui ne peuvent pourvoir à leur entretien par leurs propres moyens.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire Général

Le 15 mai 1960.

P.8819/mlc/21.5.60.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

Important shipments of relief supplies occurred during the month of March which gave unusual strength to the relief operation. At the same time progress was made in perfecting the distribution organisation for the basic commodities and in establishing administrative refinements in the registration and accountability records. March also brought an increase in the number of milk stations placed in operation as well as progress in other supplementary projects.

On my visit to Morocco in early March, following the destructive Agadir earthquake, I also had an opportunity to review the progress of the relief action for Algerian refugees with the officials of the Moroccan Red Crescent and the League delegates. I was pleased to find such an effective organisation working in close harmony with the Government. Records were carefully kept of all shipments received and the devotion of the large staffs from the Moroccan Red Crescent Central and Regional Committees ensured regular distributions of the relief supplies to the refugees in need.

Contributions received

As a result of gifts from governmental and private sources, unusually large tonnages of relief supplies were received and handled in the ports of Tunis and Casablanca. Notable among the Governments contributing were those or Iraq and the United States of America which provided a total of 5,000 tons of relief supplies of various kinds. From Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their Junior sections gifts continued to arrive in cash and in kind as well as from many non-government organisations interested in helping these refugees. A complete listing of the contributions received is given below, expressed in Swiss francs :

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross	-	100,000	100,000
British Red Cross (JRC section)	-	2,394	2,394
Czechoslovak Red Cross (JRC section)	-	2,600	2,600
German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic	908	-	908
German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic(JRC section)	-	20,740	20,740
Indian Red Cross (JRC section)	1,368	-	1,368
Indonesian Red Cross (JRC section)	200	-	200
Iranian Red Lion & Sun Society	6,080	-	6,080
Polish Red Cross	-	54,693	54,693
Swedish Red Cross	250,731	-	250,731
Action of the Norwegian Youth	-	1,210	1,210

Donor Society or Organisation (contd.)	Cash	Kind	Total
American Friends Service Committee	-	170,380	170,380
American Government (through UNHCR)	-	195,500	195,500
Blue Cross, Switzerland	7,000	-	7,000
Finnish World Refugee Year Committee	4,740	-	4,740
Huddersfield Committee for Famine Relief, England	918	-	918
I.C.A., United States Government	-	2,445,160	2,445,160
International Civil Service, Switzerland	-	2,080	2,080
Iraqi Government	-	240,800	240,800
Jahrgang 1935, Kiel, German Federal Republic	226	-	226
Lutheran World Relief, U.S.A.	-	681,138	681,138
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, England	-	10,000	10,000
Save the Children, England	-	7,019	7,019
	272,171	3,933,714	4,205,885

Number of Refugees

No appreciable change occurred in the total number of refugees in Tunisia as reported for the month of February. In Morocco the rations distributed to refugees on record in Oujda Province totalled 111,915 and to those in Tafilalet 14,795.

Supplementary Projects

Satisfactory progress was made in the development of all supplementary activities, but particularly so in the expansion of milk stations to provide powdered milk in liquid form to children. At the end of the month 47 such stations were in operation in Tunisia and 37 in Morocco. In Tunisia the plan of providing daily a piece of bread with the cup of milk to each child was fully in effect at all stations. Consideration is being given to adding bread to the milk distribution at the stations in Morocco. In both countries additional stations are planned in areas where they can be economically operated.

The weaving project to make tent sections from alfa grass continued to operate on a small scale at Quenfouada in Morocco. This experiment is still being studied to determine whether it can be expanded to other refugee areas in the regions where alfa grass grows.

In cooperation with the Entr'aide National the production of native style garments for children continued with funds made available by the V.P.R.O. During the month of March 20,000 complete sets for boys and girls were distributed.

In Tunisia sewing rooms were operating in the Provinces of Gafsa, Kasserine and Kef. 30 sewing machines were in use at these centres. The 12 machines assigned to the Province of Souk-el-Arba were still idle owing to a lack of suitable space in which to establish a sewing centre. It is now planned to move some of the machines to Tabarka and to return some of the others to Tunis if satisfactory space cannot be found soon. In Morocco one large sewing room was establish and placed in operation in Oujda Province.

Special Problem

Provisionning regularly the milk stations, and the opening in Kebiba and Djilma of the multiple purpose centres where hot meals are to be distributed, requires additional transportation. Small trucks with 4-wheel drive were urgently requested by the delegation in Tunisia to carry out this daily transport. In addition some of the larger trucks are wearing out and must be replaced to ensure delivery of the basic food supplies at the points of distribution.

Agadir Earthquake

The relief to the victims of the earthquake at Agadir called temporarily for staff time from the League delegates and from the Moroccan Red Crescent personnel of the Oujda and Tafilalet Regional Committees during the first days of the emergency. A limited amount of relief supplies destined for the refugees were diverted to the victims of this catastrophe but are being replaced from the gifts which arrived in generous amounts from all over the world. Because of the earthquake many important Red Cross and Red Crescent officials visited Morocco and while there also informed themselves on the relief action for Algerian refugees.

Staff Changes

Mr. Rudolf Etter completed his assignment in Tunisia at the end of March and was replaced by Mr. Josef Maechler, provided by the Swiss Red Cross.

Conclusion

The sustained and even increasing support for the relief action is most heartening. I am pleased to report the general condition of the refugees remains good. Our principal aim must be to maintain the basic feeding programme at the level of 1,540 calories for all refugees on record and to expand as funds permit, the supplementary projects.

I again appeal for the support of all national Societies in the provision of cloth for the production during the summer months of native style garments for women. In addition, clothing for men, boys and children should be readied for shipment now in order to reach Tunis and Casablanca during the summer. Similarly, blankets or gifts of cash to purchase these should be solicited now to have a minimum of 250,000 ready for distribution in September.

With your support, and the help you can enlist from your Government and other organisations, we can continue to meet the needs of these homeless refugees.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

15th April, 1960.

Mme Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES ALGERIENS AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

MARS 1960

L'arrivée d'importants envois de secours a contribué à renforcer considérablement les opérations d'assistance. Simultanément, le système de distribution des produits de base s'est perfectionné tandis que se sont encore améliorées les méthodes d'enregistrement et de comptabilité. Enfin, de nouveaux centres de distribution de lait ont été ouverts et des progrès ont été enregistrés dans la mise en oeuvre des autres projets spéciaux.

Au début du mois, lors de ma visite au Maroc consécutive au désastre d'Agadir, j'ai également eu l'occasion de passer en revue, avec les représentants du Croissant-Rouge marocain et les délégués de la Ligue, les progrès accomplis dans l'action de secours entreprise en faveur des réfugiés d'Algérie. J'ai été heureux de trouver sur place une organisation efficace, travaillant en collaboration harmonieuse avec le Gouvernement. Chaque envoi est soigneusement enregistré et suivi et, grâce au dévouement dont fait preuve le nombreux personnel du Comité central et des Comités régionaux du Croissant-Rouge, la distribution des secours aux réfugiés nécessiteux se trouve régulièrement assurée.

Contributions reçues

Des quantités particulièrement importantes de secours provenant de sources gouvernementales ou privées ont été reçues et manutentionnées dans les ports de Tunis et de Casablanca. Les dons les plus notables sont venus des Gouvernements de l'Irak et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qui ont fourni un total de 5.000 tonnes de marchandises diverses. Les dons en espèces et en nature continuent d'arriver; ils émanent tant des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et de leurs sections de Jeunesse, que des nombreuses organisations gouvernementales intéressées à l'action.

La liste complète des contributions s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge américaine	-	100.000	100.000
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	2.394	2.394
Croix-Rouge tchécoslovaque (CRJ)	-	2.600	2.600
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande	908	-	908
Croix-Rouge de la République fédérale allemande (CRJ)	-	20.740	20.740
Croix-Rouge de l'Inde (CRJ)	1.368	-	1.368
Croix-Rouge indonésienne (CRJ)	200	-	200
Société du Lion et Soleil Rouges de l'Iran	6.080	-	6.080

Donateurs (suite)	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge polonaise	-	54.693	54.693
Croix-Rouge suédoise	250.731	-	250.731
Action de la Jeunesse norvégienne	-	1.210	1.210
Comité américain du "Friends Service"	-	170.380	170.380
Gouvernement américain (par l'intermédiaire du Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés)	-	195.500	195.500
Croix Bleue, Suisse	7.000	-	7.000
Comité finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	4.740	-	4.740
Huddersfield Committee for Famine Relief (Grande Bretagne)	918	-	918
I.C.A., Gouvernement américain	-	2.445.160	2.445.160
Service civil international, Suisse	-	2.080	2.080
Gouvernement de l'Irak	-	240.800	240.800
Volée 1935, Kiel, République fédérale d'Allemagne	226	-	226
Lutheran World Relief, Etats-Unis	-	681.138	681.138
Oxford Committee for "Famine Relief" Grande-Bretagne	-	10.000	10.000
Save the Children, Grande-Bretagne	-	7.019	7.019
	272.171	3.933.714	4.205.885

Effectif des réfugiés

En Tunisie, aucun changement appréciable n'est signalé par rapport à l'effectif de février.

Au Maroc, 111.915 rations ont été distribuées aux Algériens enregistrés dans la Province d'Oujda et 14.795 à ceux du Tafilalet.

Projets spéciaux

Les projets spéciaux ont progressé de façon satisfaisante, notamment en ce qui concerne le développement des centres de distribution de lait préparé à base de lait en poudre. Quarante-sept centres de ce genre fonctionnent en Tunisie et 37 au Maroc. Dans tous les centres ouverts en Tunisie les enfants reçoivent maintenant quotidiennement une tranche de pain avec leur tasse de lait. On étudie la possibilité de mettre en oeuvre une action identique dans les centres du Maroc. Dans les deux pays on s'emploie, là où cela est économiquement possible, à créer de nouveaux centres.

La fabrication de parois de tentes en alfa continue, sur une échelle modeste, à Quenfouada au Maroc. Cette action en est encore au stade expérimental et l'on s'efforce de savoir s'il sera possible de l'étendre à d'autres régions productrices d'Alfa.

Au Maroc, la confection de vêtements indigènes pour enfants se poursuit, en coopération avec l'Entraide nationale et grâce au fonds récolté par la Société de Radio-télévision V.P.R.O. d'Hilversum. En mars, 20.000 assortiments complets pour garçons et filles ont été distribués.

En Tunisie, des ouvroirs fonctionnent dans les Provinces de Gafsa, Kasserine et Le Kef avec 30 machines à coudre. Les 12 machines attribuées à Souk-el-Arba sont encore inutilisées faute d'un local convenable pour l'établissement d'un ouvroir; si ce local ne peut être rapidement trouvé, les 12 machines seront réparties entre Tabarka et Tunis. Au Maroc, un grand ouvroir fonctionne actuellement dans la Province d'Oujda.

Problèmes particuliers

En Tunisie, l'approvisionnement régulier des centres de distribution de lait et des centres polyvalents nouvellement ouverts à Rebiba et Djilma (où seront servi des repas chauds) nécessite des moyens de transport supplémentaires. La Délégation a besoin à cet effet de petits camions à quatre roues motrices. D'autre part, quelques-uns des camions lourds commençent à être usés et devront bientôt être remplacés si l'on veut pouvoir assurer le transport régulier des vivres de base jusqu'aux places de distribution.

Tremblement de terre d'Agadir

Pour porter secours aux victimes de ce séisme, il a fallu, durant les jours qui ont suivi la catastrophe, faire provisoirement appel aux services des délégués de la Ligue et au personnel des Comités régionaux d'Oujda et du Tafilalet du Croissant-Rouge marocain. Des secours ont été prélevés, en quantité minime, sur les stocks destinés aux réfugiés; ils sont actuellement remplacés sur les dons qui, du monde entier, ont été généreusement envoyés au Maroc. A la suite du tremblement de terre, de nombreux dirigeants de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge se sont rendus au Maroc; ils en ont profité pour s'informer également sur l'action de secours en faveur des réfugiés d'Algérie.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. Rudolf Etter a terminé sa mission en Tunisie à fin mars; il a été remplacé par M. Josef Maechler, dont les services ont été mis à disposition par la Croix-Rouge suisse.

Conclusions

Les efforts soutenus et sans cesse croissants dont bénéficie l'action de secours sont particulièrement encourageants. Je suis heureux de pouvoir dire ici que la situation des réfugiés reste bonne. Notre principal objectif doit être le maintien du programme d'alimentation de base au niveau de 1.540 calories pour tous les réfugiés enregistrés et, dans la mesure où les ressources le permettront, des projets spéciaux.

Je fais de nouveau appel au soutien de toutes les Sociétés nationales pour que nous puissions obtenir encore des étoffes pour permettre la confection pendant l'été, de vêtements indigènes pour femmes. Il serait bon de préparer également dès maintenant, pour qu'ils parviennent à Tunis et à Casablanca pendant la même période, des envois de vêtements pour hommes,

garçons et petits enfants des deux sexes. De même, il conviendrait de solliciter dès à présent des couvertures ou des dons en espèces pour l'achat de ces dernières; on devra en effet disposer, pour distribution en septembre, d'un stock de 250.000 couvertures.

Votre appui et l'aide que vous pourrez obtenir de votre Gouvernement et d'autres organisations nous permettront de continuer à satisfaire aux besoins des réfugiés d'Algérie.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire Général

15 avril 1960.

P.8780/mlc/21.4.60.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

From February 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960
(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) THROUGH U.N. HIGH COMMISSIONER				
Office UNHCR	5,469,337.15	-	-	5,469,337.15
Utrilon Corp.	-	9,460.--	-	9,460.--
German Fed.Rep.	-	206,380.--	-	206,380.--
Israeli Governt.	-	6.450.--	-	6,450.--
Unilever	-	78.361.--	-	78.361.--
Cooperative Whole Sale Sty.London	-	1.220.--	-	1.220.--
Nestlé,Vevey	-	2,286.--	-	2,286.--
U.S.A. Governt.	-	195,500.--	-	195,500.--
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	30,000.--	-	30,000.--
	5,469,337.15	529,657.--	-	5,998,994.15
B) THROUGH RED CROSS				
Ordinary Programme				
Argentine	-	1,100.--	-	1,100.--
Australia	2,884.20	-	-	2,884.20
Austria	-	59,450.--	-	59,450.--
Belgium	-	2,000.--	-	2,000.--
Bulgaria	-	630,100.--	-	630,100.--
Canada	88,500.--	4,146.--	34,725.--	127,371.--
Ceylon	-	430.--	-	430.--
China	59,523.77	-	-	59,523.77
Czechoslovakia	-	350,000.--	-	350,000.--
Finland	6,084.05	8,876.--	-	14,960.05
Ecuador	430.--	-	-	430.--
Denmark	-	105,382.--	-	105,382.--
Germany(Dem.Rep.)	-	827,488.--	-	827,488.--
Germany(Fed.Rep.)	-	62,359.--	15,900.--	78,259.--
Great Britain	10,894.05	170,930.--	-	181,824,05

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Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Haiti	430.--	-	-	430.--
Hungary	-	724,740.--	-	724,740.--
India	-	9,500.--	-	9,500.--
Iraq	60,700.--	-	-	60,700.--
Iran	-	20,000.--	-	20,000.--
Ireland	-	5,000.--	-	5,000.--
Italy	2,400.--	-	-	2,400.--
Japan	-	14,500.--	-	14,500.--
Korea (Dem.Rep.)	-	25,000.--	-	25,000.--
Korea (Rep.)	860.--	-	-	860.--
Laos	2,651.11	-	-	2,651.11
Lebanon	-	10,000.--	-	10,000.--
Luxembourg	1,000.--	-	-	1,000.--
Netherlands	-	10,421.--	11,066.--	21,487.--
New Zealand	7,250.--	-	-	7,250.--
Norway	-	99,311.--	-	99,311.--
Pakistan	20,704.40	-	-	20,704.40
Philippine	2,155.--	-	-	2,155.--
Poland	-	200,693.--	-	200,693.--
Portugal	-	10,000.--	-	10,000.--
Rumania	-	215,486.--	-	215,486.--
South Africa	1,815.--	-	-	1,815.--
Sweden	553,566.69	524,796.--	10,030.--	1,088,392.69
Switzerland	65,623.60	1,307,496.--	30,680.--	1,403,799.60
Thailand	1,012.15	-	-	1,012.15
Turkey	4,843.75	40,350.--	-	45,193.75
United States	107,500.--	197,284.--	38,912.--	343,696.--
United Arab Rep.	-	3,515,000.--	-	3,515,000.--
U.S.S.R.	-	750.000.--	-	750,000.--
Vietnam(Rep.Dem.)	-	25,000.--	-	25,000.--
Vietnam (Rep.)	-	25,000.--	-	25,000.--
Yugoslavia	-	744,852.--	3,906.--	748,758.--
League of Red Cross Societies	-	44,019.--	26,800.--	70,819.--
I.C.A. Washington	-	11,188,160.--	-	11,188,160.--
U.N.I.C.E.F.	-	1,068,880.--	-	1,068,880.--
Iraqi Government		240,800.--	-	240,800.--
Qatar Government	60,425.--	-	-	60,425.--
Sheik of Kuweit	59,727.--	100,000.--	-	159,727.--
Swiss Committee for World Ref. Year	640,000.--	108,125.--	-	748,125.--
Finland Cttee for World Ref. Year	3,056.08	-	-	3,056.08
V.P.R.O. Holland(*)	386,002.60	-	-	386,002.60
Service Civil International	130,675.75	26,697.--	-	157,372.75

(*) Received directly by League, but by later agreement between the donor and U.N.H.C.R., shall be considered as a contribution received through U.N.H.C.R.

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
American Friends Service Cttee, Quakers Friends England	2,424.--	2,087,431.--	-	2,089,855.--
Lutheran World Relief	-	1,071,720.--	-	1,071,720.--
National Catholic Welfare Conf.	-	100,000.--	-	100,000.--
World Council of Churches	82,085.85	300.--	-	82,385.85
Oxford Cttee for Famine Relief	39,629.30	28,800.--	-	78,429.30
Women's Voluntary Svcs.	-	21,696.--	-	21,696.--
Save the Children Fed.	-	18,969.--	-	18,969.--
Deutschweiz Verband Jünglingsbünde des Blauen Kreuzes	7,000.--	-	-	7,000.--
Verband Deutscher Mutterhaüser	5,568.--	-	-	5,568.--
Evang. Kirchenbund Deutschl.	5,000.--	-	-	5,000.--
Union Intl. pour la Protection de l'Enfance	2,440.--	480.--	-	2,920.--
Wings of Friendship	-	2,435.--	-	2,435.--
Migros Genossenschaft Zurich	-	50,000.--	-	50,000.--
Pfizer Ltd.	-	28,000.--	-	28,000.--
Miscellaneous	8,612.89	23,742.--	-	32,354.89
	2,443,476.24	26,906,944.--	172,019.--	29,522,439,24

2) J.R.C. Programme

Australia	3,862.80	-		3,862.80
Austria	-	3,854.--		3,854.--
British	3,841.--	-		3,841.--
Canada	16,020.--	-		16,020.--
Czechoslovakia	-	2,600.--		2,600.--
Denmark	-	68,784.--		68,784.--
Finland	17,566.--	-		17,566.--
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	31,005.--	41,480		72,485.--
Great Britain	807.50	-		807.50
Italy	2,400.--	-		2,400.--
Korea (South)	2,580.--	-		2,580.--

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Monaco	-	175.--		175.--
Netherlands	-	81,048.--		81,048.--
New Zealand	8,996.70	-		8,996.70
Norway	3,019.32	27,950.--		30,969,32
India	1,368.23	-		1,368.23
Ireland	-	1,258.--		1,258.--
Luxembourg	4,400.--	-		4,400.--
Pakistan	8,088.30	-		8,088.30
Poland	-	2,000.--		2,000.--
Sweden	20,864.70	-		20,864.70
Switzerland	28,500.--	10,382.--		38,882.--
Thailand	809.72	-		809.72
United States	86,000.--	-		86,000.--
Miscellaneous	721.05	-		721.05
	240,850.32	239,531.--		480,381.56
TOTAL through Red Cross	2,684,326.56	27,146,475.--	172,019.--	30,002,820.56
GRAND TOTAL Swiss Frs	8,153,663.71	27,676,132.--	172,019.--	36,001,814.71

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UNITED NATIONS

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18 February 1960

Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

(For use of information media - not an official record)

ONE YEAR JOINT RELIEF OPERATION UNHCR AND LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES TO ASSIST REFUGEES FROM ALGERIA IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

Geneva: One year ago this month, the League of Red Cross Societies and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees started their joint relief operation for refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco. Immediately before this date the relief operation was conducted by the League alone, but in December 1958 the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended that the High Commissioner "... continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and undertake similar action in Morocco", thus making possible the joint action.

There are at the moment over 200,000 needy refugees receiving assistance half of whom are children and another 25% women. The refugees are scattered along the borders of Tunisia and Morocco and thirty-seven distribution centres in Tunisia and twenty-two in Morocco are required to supply the basic rations which consist of 1,540 calories per day made up of wheat, rice, edible oil, pulses, sugar and condensed milk.

Although international relief since the beginning of the joint operation has contributed over $6,645,000 in cash or in kind, the operation would not have been as successful, but for the considerable support given by the host Governments who, in addition to offering asylum, have provided health and educational facilities to the refugees on the same basis as to their own citizens. They have also allowed all relief goods into their countries free of customs duties and have provided, without charges, all inland transportation.

The League of Red Cross Societies is responsible in the field for the direction of the operation, but the detailed work is largely carried out by the Red Crescent Societies and the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia.

Clothing and blankets were in extremely short supply but, as a result of generous contributions from voluntary agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Governments, and the impact of World Refugee Year, 235,000 blankets were distributed during the winter, and hundreds of tons of used clothing and nearly $600,000 of new clothing made available for children. The new clothing of traditional style is being manufactured locally and refugees are employed in this work.

The basic ration must be considered totally minimal and efforts have been made to supplement this meagre ration by the installation of milk centres - eighty are planned and so far seventeen have been established in Morocco and thirty-five in Tunisia.

Apart from gifts in kind which so far have been a substantial part of the contributions received, $120,000 in cash are required each month to maintain the basic distribution food supply.

A few voluntary agencies are operating in both countries and have mobilized substantial contributions. The American Friends Service Committee and Rädda Barnen (the Swedish Save the Children Fund) have both made notable contributions. Other organizations are lending their support, such as the Norwegian Refugee Council, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Netherlands Protestant Television Organization (VPRO).

The joint relief operation of the UNHCR and the League of Red Cross Societies came into being in February 1959. It was in 1957 that the Tunisian Government first called the High Commissioner's attention to the situation of the refugees and asked for help. The High Commissioner provided an emergency grant of $100,000 for the refugees in Tunisia through the International Committee of the Red Cross which was at that time already engaged in distributing relief supplies from Red Cross Societies in both Tunisia and Morocco. When the Tunisian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies were officially recognized in 1957 and 1958 respectively the International Committee of the Red Cross handed over its responsibility to the League of Red Cross Societies.

In the autumn of 1959 the High Commissioner appointed his own Representatives in Tunisia and Morocco.

The continuation of the operation depends on the generosity of voluntary agencies and governments.

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LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

The condition of the refugees improved noticeably during February by reason of continued distribution of all relief items in the winter programme and a marked moderation in temperatures. During the latter half of the month springlike weather prevailed and transport over secondary roads in all areas enabled supplies to arrive on time. With the exception of a delay in the arrival of wheat in Tunisia at several places, the distributions of food and clothing were carried out on schadule.

Toward the end of the month the general director, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, visited Tunisia for discussions of operational questions with the authorities and members of the delegation. He was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Jamieson of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. During this visit the progress of the relief operation was observed in Souk-el-Arba and Kasserine Provinces where the general condition of the refugees was found to be satisfactory. The two principal areas in which additional assistance was requested were in the matter of shelter and medical care.

Contributions Received

Red Cross Societies, including their Junior sections, continued their support in a substantial way for this relief action in both countries. Many Societies indicated they would continue this support in the coming months, pursuant to the Resolution adopted by the 25th session of the Board of Governors in Athens. Additionally, an increasing number of private organisations and groups, including World Refugee Year Committees, made important contributions to the action during February. The largest contribution came from the United States Government, which made available 500 large tents as shelters for the refugees. A complete list of the contributions received by the League, expressed in Swiss Francs, is herewith given :

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
American Red Cross	-	32,268	32,268
British Red Cross (JRC Section)	809	-	809
Canadian Red Cross (JRC Section)	-	4,146	4,146
Danish Red Cross	-	100,000	100,000
German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic	737	-	737
Italian Red Cross (JRC Section)	2,400	-	2,400
Swedish Red Cross	167,294	50,000	217,294
" " " (JRC Section)	8,365	-	8,365

Donor Society or Organisation (Contd.)	Cash	Kind	Total
Swiss Red Cross	-	10,080	10,080
Yugoslav Red Cross	-	725,000	725,000
American Friends Service Committee	-	328,557	328,557
American Government	-	455,800	455,800
Finnish Committee for World Refugee Year	2,704	-	2,704
Norwegian Refugee Council	-	30,000	30,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	6,800	6,800
Pfizer Ltd., England	-	28,000	28,000
Private Donors	854	11,700	12,554
Secours aux Réfugiés de Tunisie et du Maroc, Switzerland	9,000	-	9,000
World Council of Churches	21,500	-	21,500
	213,663	1782,351	1996,014

Number of Refugees

An analysis of the registrations on record and the rations distributed shows a refugee load of 159,690 in Tunisia, divided by Provinces as follows :-

Souk-el-Arba 73,926; Le Kef 50,797; Kasserine 23,049; Gafsa 11,918. In Morocco the number increased by approximately 1,000 over the previous month, or a total of 119,500.

Clothing and Cloth

In consideration of the warmer weather, and the fact that substantial distributions of clothing were made during the winter months, the decision was reached to store further clothing shipments as a part of the plan to have a minimum of 200 tons available for distribution in each country beginning in September. Contributing Societies and other organisations are asked to arrange their shipments of new and used clothing for arrival latest during August. This will permit transshipment to the centres and distribution in September and October.

Observations made during this month confirm again the fact that European style garments, except coats and pullovers, are generally not worn by the refugee women. For that reason, donations of cloth are requested. Bolts of medium weight material in bright patterns or solid colours are most useful and will be made into the native-style women's dresses during the summer months for distribution in the fall. The immediate support of national Societies for this project is urged since

the making of the cloth into garments requires time to produce the quantities needed.

Blankets

Planning is necessary in order to ensure the timely arrival of sufficient blankets for next winter. Although the minimum goal of one blanket per person was met in both countries, very few of those distributed are estimated to be still useful next winter. Therefore, a minimum of 250,000 blankets for the two countries should be regarded as a requirement of the programme. I am hereby appealing for this number to be contributed during the summer months so that they will be on hand for distribution in September.

Supplementary Projects

Because of structural difficulties in the foundations, the completion of three of the multipurpose centres planned for the Province of Kef will be delayed for some time. However, rapid progress has been made in the construction of the Djilma Centre, financed by funds from the Swiss National Committee for Aid to Refugees. Its opening is planned for the middle of March. Similarly the multipurpose centre at Rebiba is expected to open during the coming month.

The establishment of milk stations progressed rapidly in February, increasing the facilities for distribution of powdered milk in liquid form to children. In Tunisia a total of 40 stations had been established by the end of the month and in Morocco 24. It has been established beyond doubt that some variety must be provided in the distribution of this milk in order to maintain the children's attendance. The addition of protein-rich preparations has already begun with good results, as indicated in last month's report.

The establishment of sewing rooms reported in December is proceeding on a limited basis. In Tunisia 51 sewing machines have been assigned to the four frontier Provinces and authority extended for the employment of local instructors to teach the refugee women how to use them; in Morocco 24 machines have been received and are being assigned for use by the refugees under the same arrangement.

Special Problems

Requests for additional tentage have been received from both Tunisia and Morocco. These tents are needed as shelter for the refugees who are in areas without the material to construct even the most primitive type of shelter for themselves. 2,000 tents were requested for the refugees in the Provinces of Kasserine and Gafsa in Tunisia and 1,000 for refugees in the southern regions of Morocco.

Additional help in providing medical aid on a larger scale was requested, particularly for the refugees in Tunisia. The assistance desired is in the form of 5 simple, mobile units which health personnel of the Tunisian Government will operate. 4 fixed dispensaries at points still

to be decided were considered necessary in addition to the operation of 6 such dispensaries already planned as a part of the services to be provided by the multipurpose centres. Study was undertaken also of ways in which similar assistance might be made available to Morocco in case an official request should be received.

Staff Changes

During February Mr. Anton Helbling, delegate in Tunisia since 1958, was named chief delegate for the League replacing M. Robert-Tissot who returned to his regular duties in the Secretariat. The staff was strengthened in Morocco by the addition of Mr. Jorgen Norredam, Mr. Marcel Sordet, Mr. Ernst Rohner and Mr. Jurg Vittani. Mr. Norredam (Denmark) was assigned to Oujda Province as replacement for Mr. Ernst Gurtner who had completed his assignment. Mr. Rohner replaced Mr. Alfred Baumann as administrative and finance officer at the League office in Casablanca and Mr. Vittani replaced Mr. Moeri on the League staff in Oujda. Mr. Sordet was named delegate in Tafilalet Province.

Conclusion

The relief action in both Tunisia and Morocco has assumed a stronger tone. Administratively the operation is proceeding soundly with the full support of the Governments and the Red Crescent Societies in both countries. What is most encouraging is the increasing evidence of support, through gifts in kind and in cash, from many organisations who are indicating a desire now to participate in this extensive relief operation. In the spirit of World Refugee Year they are associating themselves with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and a number of Governments who have generously contributed throughout many months to maintain this programme of relief to the homeless refugees from Algeria, whose number is now approximately 270,000.

This evidence of greater interest and increasing support is particularly welcome in the present context of diminishing signs for early return of the refugees to their homeland. The programme must be maintained as long as they have no other way to provide for their own survival.

I therefore ask your continued help in providing the minimum services we have been able to extend in the past and to enlist the help of other groups to ensure the continuance of this action for as long as it may be needed. I appeal particularly for your help in providing cloth immediately and to prepare shipments of clothing and blankets for arrival latest in August. It is not too early to plan now for next winter's needs of these items.

Henry W. Dunning

20th March, 1960

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

P. 8744/mlc

Mme Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES ALGERIENS AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

FEVRIER 1960

Au cours du mois de février, deux facteurs ont contribué à améliorer notablement la situation des réfugiés: d'une part, la distribution de tous les secours, prévus au programme d'hiver, et d'autre part, l'adoucissement sensible de la température. La seconde moitié du mois a été caractérisée par un temps printanier et le transport sur les routes secondaires a rendu possible l'arrivée ponctuelle des secours dans toutes les régions. Seuls les arrivages de blé en certains points de la Tunisie ont subi quelque retard, mais les distributions de vivres et de vêtements ont pu être effectuées conformément au programme établi.

Vers la fin du mois, le directeur général des opérations, M. R. T. Schaeffer, s'est rendu en Tunisie pour s'entretenir de diverses questions administratives et techniques avec les autorités et les membres de la délégation de la Ligue. Il était accompagné de M. Thomas Jamieson, de l'Office du Haut-Commissaire pour les Réfugiés. Au cours de sa visite, il a pu constater les progrès accomplis dans le déroulement de l'action dans les Provinces de Souk-el-Arba et de Kasserine, où il a trouvé les réfugiés dans une condition satisfaisante. Les deux principaux secteurs dans lesquels une aide complémentaire a été sollicitée sont le logement et les soins médicaux.

Contributions reçues

Les Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et leurs Sections de CRJ ont continué à prêter généreusement leur appui à l'action de secours entreprise dans les deux pays. Un grand nombre de Sociétés nationales ont annoncé que, conformément à la Résolution adoptée lors de la 25ème Session du Conseil des Gouverneurs à Athènes, elles avaient l'intention de poursuivre leurs efforts ces prochains mois. Par ailleurs, des organisations et des groupements privés, (notamment les Comités nationaux pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié) toujours plus nombreux à collaborer à cette action, ont versé de substantielles contributions au cours du mois de février. Le don le plus important provient du Gouvernement américain, qui a remis 500 tentes de grandes dimensions pour servir d'abris aux réfugiés. La liste complète des contributions s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses) :

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge allemande dans la République fédérale allemande	737	-	737
Croix-Rouge américaine	-	32.268	32.268
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	809	-	809
Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRJ)	-	4.146	4.146
Croix-Rouge danoise	-	100.000	100,000
Croix-Rouge italienne (CRJ)	2.400	-	2.400
Croix-Rouge suédoise	167.294	50.000	217.294

Donateurs (suite)	Dons en espèces	en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge suédoise (CRJ)	8.365	-	8.365
Croix-Rouge suisse	-	10.080	10.080
Croix-Rouge yougoslave	-	725,000	725,000
Comité américain du "Friends Service"	-	328,557	328.557
Gouvernement américain	-	455.800	455.800
Comité national finlandais pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	2.704	-	2.704
Conseil norvégien pour les Réfugiés	-	30,000	30,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	-	6.800	6,800
Pfizer Ltd., Grande-Bretagne	-	28,000	28,000
Particuliers	854	11.700	12.554
Secours aux Réfugiés de Tunisie et du Maroc, Suisse	9.000	-	9.000
Conseil oecuménique des Eglises	21.500	-	21.500
	213.663	1.782.351	1.996.014

Nombre des réfugiés

Une étude comparée des listes de réfugiés inscrits et des rations distribuées révèle que le contingent des réfugiés est de 159.690 en Tunisie; la répartition par province s'établit comme suit : Souk-el-Arba, 73.926; Le Kef, 50,797; Kasserine, 23.049; Gafsa, 11.918. Au Maroc, le nombre des réfugiés a augmenté de 1.000 par rapport au mois précédent, et atteint un total de 119.500.

Vêtements et tissus

En raison de l'adoucissement de la température et des importantes distributions de vêtements faites pendant les mois d'hiver, il a été décidé de mettre en stock les nouveaux arrivages de vêtements, de manière à disposer pour chaque pays d'un lot de 200 tonnes au moins, prêt à être distribué dès septembre. Les Sociétés nationales et autres organisations qui auraient l'intention d'envoyer des vêtements, neufs ou usagés, sont priées de faire en sorte qu'ils arrivent à destination dans le courant du mois d'août au plus tard. De cette manière, le réacheminement, vers les centres et les distributions, pourra s'effectuer en septembre et octobre.

Les observations faites au cours du mois de février viennent confirmer une fois de plus le fait que les vêtements de style européen, à l'exoeption des manteaux et des chandails, ne sont généralement pas portés par les femmes réfugiées. Il est préférable, par conséquent, de remplacer de tels articles par des envois de tissus. Des pièces de tissu d'épaisseur moyenne, imprimé de couleurs vives (grand teint), ou tissu uni, seront hautement appréciées et pourront servir dans le courant de l'été à la confection de vêtements féminins de style indigène, prêts à être distribués en automne. Les Sociétés nationales qui désireraient participer à ce projet sont invités à le faire sans tarder, car la confection des quantités de vêtements nécessaires exigera nécessairement un certain temps.

Couvertures

Il importe de prévoir dès maintenant, pour pouvoir en disposer à temps, l'hiver prochain, une quantité suffisante de couvertures. Bien que l'on soit arrivé à atteindre l'objectif minimum que l'on s'était fixé, qui consistait à fournir une couverture à chaque réfugié, seule une très petite partie des couvertures distribuées pourra vraisemblablement servir encore l'hiver prochain. C'est donc un contingent de 250.000 couvertures au moins qu'il faut envisager pour le Maroc et la Tunisie. Je fais donc appel aux Sociétés nationales pour que la quantité requise soit fournie, dans le courant de l'été, afin que les distributions puissent commencer en septembre.

Programmes spéciaux

Par suite de difficultés de construction, l'achèvement de trois des centres polyvalents prévus dans la province du Kef, se trouvera retardé quelque temps encore. Cependant, la construction du centre de Djilma, financée par le Comité national suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés, se poursuit rapidement; on en prévoit l'ouverture aux environs du 15 mars. Un autre centre polyvalent devrait fonctionner à Rebiba en mars également.

La création de stations de lait a pris un essor rapide au cours du mois de février, et l'on a multiplié les installations permettant de distribuer aux enfants du lait préparé à base de lait en poudre. En Tunisie, 40 stations étaient établies à la fin de ce mois et 24 au Maroc. On a constaté de façon indiscutable qu'afin d'encourager les enfants à fréquenter régulièrement ces centres, il était indispensable d'introduire une certaine variété dans la distribution du lait. Ainsi qu'il a été indiqué dans le rapport du mois dernier, l'adjonction de produits riches en protéine a commencé et a donné de bons résultats.

L'installation d'ouvroirs, dont il a été fait mention en décembre, se poursuit dans un cadre limité. En Tunisie, 51 machines à coudre ont été distribuées aux quatre provinces proches de la frontière, et l'engagement de monitrices locales a été autorisé pour initier les réfugiés à l'usage de ces machines; au Maroc, 24 machines ont été reçues et sont distribuées aux réfugiés dans les mêmes conditions.

Problèmes particuliers

Au Maroc et en Tunisie, des tentes supplémentaires ont été demandées. Elles sont requises pour les réfugiés se trouvant dans des régions où le matériel nécessaire à la construction d'un abri, même le plus rudimentaire, fait entièrement défaut. Le nombre des tentes sollicitées est de 2.000 pour les provinces de Kasserine et de Gafsa, en Tunisie, et de 1.000 pour les régions méridionales du Maroc.

De l'aide a également été demandée en vue de renforcer l'assistance médicale, notamment en faveur des réfugiés en Tunisie. Il faudrait pouvoir disposer à cette fin de 5 unités mobiles, de modèle simple, dont le personnel serait fourni par le Gouvernement tunisien. Pour compléter les services des six dispensaires dont la création a déjà été envisagée dans le cadre des centres polyvalents, il serait nécessaire d'aménager encore 4 dispensaires fixes en des points qu'il conviendrait de déterminer. Des études sont en cours pour examiner la possibilité de procurer une aide similaire au Maroc, au cas où une demande officielle serait adressée dans ce sens.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

Dans le cours du mois de février, M. Anton Helbling, délégué en Tunisie depuis 1958, a été nommé délégué en chef de la Ligue, en remplacement de M. J.-P. Robert-Tissot, qui a regagné Genève pour reprendre le poste qu'il assume normalement au Secrétariat de la Ligue. Au Maroc, la délégation a été renforcée par l'adjonction de M. Jørgen Nørredam, M. Marcel Sordet, M. Ernst Rohner et M. Jürg Vittani. M. Nørredam (Danemark) a été détaché dans la province d'Oujda, où il prend la succession de M. Ernst Gurtner, dont le mandat a pris fin. M. Rohner a remplacé M. Alfred Baumann, au service administratif et financier du Bureau de la Ligue à Casablanca, et M. Vittani a pris la relève de M. Moeri, dans l'équipe de la Ligue à Oujda. M. Sordet a été nommé délégué pour la province de Tafilalet.

Conclusions

Au Maroc et en Tunisie, l'action de secours s'affermit. Du point de vue administratif, elle se poursuit sur des bases saines, avec l'appui sans réserve des Gouvernements et des Sociétés du Croissant-Rouge des deux pays. Il est fort encourageant de constater l'intérêt de plus en plus vif que manifeste pour cette opération un grand nombre d'organisations qui remettent des dons en nature et en espèces et qui font part de leur désir de s'associer à cette vaste action de secours dans l'esprit de l'Année Mondiale du Réfugié. Leurs efforts viennent s'ajouter à ceux des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge et à ceux de nombreux Gouvernements, qui, depuis de longs mois, soutiennent généreusement la poursuite de ce programme d'assistance entrepris en faveur des réfugiés d'Algérie sans abri, dont le nombre s'élève aujourd'hui à 270.000 environ.

Ces preuves tangibles d'un intérêt croissant sont d'autant plus appréciées dans les circonstances actuelles, où les chances d'un prompt retour des réfugiés dans leur patrie semblent diminuer. Il sera donc nécessaire de poursuivre le programme de secours aussi longtemps qu'ils n'auront aucun autre moyen de subsister.

En conséquence, j'ai besoin de votre aide soutenue pour continuer à fournir les normes minimales que nous avons réussi à assurer jusqu'ici. Je souhaiterais également que vous fassiez appel à d'autres groupements pour permettre la poursuite de cette action aussi longtemps qu'elle se révèlera nécessaire. Je fais appel à vous tout particulièrement pour obtenir au plus vite les tissus et préparer les envois de vêtements et de couvertures qui devraient arriver en août au plus tard. Il n'est pas trop tôt pour penser aux préparatifs qui permettront de faire face aux besoins de l'hiver prochain.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire général

Le 20 mars 1960

P.8744/mlc

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1960 ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

During the month of January the winter programme was carried forward at an accelerated tempo in both countries. Lower temperatures and much rain added to the problems of the refugees. Advance stocking of supplies at the centres enabled the distributions to be carried out fairly well on schedule and delays in the December distributions, which had occurred in a few places, were corrected.

During the month the general director, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, visited Morocco for conversations with the chief delegate on current problems of the operation in that country.

Contributions Received

Additional cash gifts to the High Commissioner for Refugees were made during the month by the Norwegian Refugee Council (Sw.fr. 301,236) and by the V.P.R.O. of Hilversum, Holland (Sw.fr.792,021) and were transferred to the League for the purchase of children's clothing in Tunisia and Morocco. Contributions also continued to reach the League directly from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Governments and other organisations for the general programme. Of importance among these was the cargo of the S.S."Benisar", consisting of wheat, sugar, blankets, clothing and shoes for the refugees in Morocco, sent by the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic. The total tonnage of this shipment was 1600 tons. Generous cash gifts were also received from the Government of Qatar, the Canadian Red Cross Junior Section, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the Finnish and Swiss National Committees for World Refugee Year. A complete list of all contributions received by the League, expressed in Swiss Francs, is given below :-

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
British Red Cross (JRC section)	-	2,500	2,500
Canadian Red Cross (JRC section)	54,063	-	54,063
Danish Red Cross (JRC section)	-	31,224	31,224
German Federal Republic Red Cross (Verband Deutscher Mutterhäuser)	4,666	-	4,666
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC section)	-	20,740	20,740
Luxemburg Red Cross (JRC section)	2,000	-	2,000
Mongolian Red Cross	1,080	-	1,080
New Zealand Red Cross (JRC section)	1,197	-	1,197
Swedish Red Cross	-	40,000	40,000
United Arab Republic Red Crescent	-	1,515,000	1,515,000
American Friends Service Committee	-	131,760	131,760
Church World Service, London	-	300	300
Finnish National Committee for World Refugee Year	8,099	-	8,099
Friends Service Council of England	-	58,000	58,000
NatCatholic Welfare Conference	-	50,000	50,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, England	42,420	9,000	51,420
Government of Qater	60,425	-	60,425
Swiss Committee for World Refugee Year	100,000	-	100,000
Women's Voluntary Services, England	-	9,696	9,696
Private Donors	-	1,366	1,366
	273,950	1,869,818	2,143,768

Number of Refugees

Again during January the number of refugees showed small increases in both countries over the previous month. Rations were distributed in Tunisia to 153,752 refugees; in Morocco the number reached 118,562.

Clothing and Blankets

During this month of mid-winter all available clothing gifts were rushed for distribution to the refugees. These gifts included both large quantities of used clothing and new garments purchased locally for children with restricted funds donated for that purpose. In Morocco these children's garments were produced in workshops employing needy mothers, which are operated by Entr'Aide Nationale. In Tunisia they were obtained from commercial suppliers who made special arrangements to have them produced rapidly and in the native style. 43,000 complete outfits were purchased with these special funds for the refugee children in Morocco and 21,000 in Tunisia. Additionally, these same funds provided 6,694 girls' frocks and 17,500 cachabias (native outer garments) for refugee boys and girls in Tunisia.

Arrangements were also completed for the production of 15,000 women's dresses in Tunisia, from cloth previously donated by national Societies. In a cooperative project with Church World Service and the American Friends Service Committee, which agreed to underwrite the cost of confection, this cloth was turned over to small local manufacturers who speedily converted the cloth into native-style dresses.

In the course of the month sufficient additional blankets were received or advised as en route to meet the goal originally set by the League and the UNHCR of distributing one blanket per refugee.

Supplementary Feeding Projects

The establishment of milk stations for reconstituting and distributing powdered milk in liquid form to children continued. The goals established the previous month in Tunisia were met in Souk-el-Arba Province and in the Provinces of Le Kef and Kasserine, giving a total of 30 stations. Two more such stations were opened in Morocco. The addition of Vitalzin, contributed by Migros of Switzerland, to the milk distributed in the stations in Tunisia proved very popular. Even though the refugee children did not fully appreciate the increased nutritional value, they liked the taste and colour of this new kind of milk.

All agree that the supplementary feeding carried out through the milk stations is helping correct undernourishment among the children and is building resistance among them to withstand the effects of widespread colds prevailing at this season. Additional stations are planned to reach as many children as possible.

Dispensaries in Tafilalet Province

Plans were completed for the operation of small dispensaries within the milk stations in Tafilalet Province of southern Morocco. This Province has few doctors or other professional health personnel but has a responsible group of

first-aiders trained by the Moroccan Red Crescent to give aid in emergencies. They are known as "secouristes". In each of the 8 milk stations, two of these secouristes will be on duty and will minister to the minor ills of refugee children coming for their milk. When the distributions are completed they will visit refugees in the outlying areas to report on any grave illnesses and to treat those who can be helped by the simple medicaments from the dispensary. This new project has been approved by the Ministry of Health as an emergency measure and will soon be in operation.

Staff Changes

To accelerate the development of the supplementary feeding projects and to assist in the operation of the basic programme in Morocco, Mr. Robert Rutten from Holland was added to the delegation and assigned to Oujda Province.

Conclusion

It is encouraging to be able to report that in this first month of the New Year the interest in and support of this relief action has continued. The gifts received show the preponderant support for this action is still furnished by private voluntary organisations. This has been the history of the action so far and I am certain the support from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and from an increasing number of voluntary organisations will continue. It is to be expected, however, that their resources will not permit their contributions in the future to equal those they have made in the past, and support of Governments for this programme will be increasingly important. I therefore ask all national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to bring to the attention of their Governments, and other organisations not yet contributing, the need for increased contributions to maintain this minimum programme for the homeless refugees in Tunisia and Morocco.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

15th February, 1960

P. 8676/glc

hme Archinard

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS EN FAVEUR
DES REFUGIES ALGERIENS AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE

JANVIER 1960

Au Maroc et en Tunisie, le programme de secours d'hiver s'est poursuivi à un rythme accéléré pendant le mois de janvier. La température plus rigoureuse et les pluies abondantes ont rendu plus difficiles encore les conditions de vie des réfugiés. Grâce à des approvisionnements faits à l'avance, les centres de distribution ont été en mesure de respecter assez rigoureusement les délais et de rattraper les retards subis ici ou là dans les distributions de décembre.

Dans le courant de janvier, le Directeur général des opérations, M. R.T. Schaeffer, s'est rendu au Maroc pour examiner les problèmes courants avec le délégué en chef.

Contributions reçues

De nouveaux dons en espèces ont été remis en janvier au Haut-Commissaire pour les Réfugiés par le Conseil norvégien d'aide aux Réfugiés (fr.s.301.236) et par la Société de radio-télévision V.P.R.O. de Hilversum, Pays-Bas (fr.s.792.021); ils ont été transférés à la Ligue pour être affectés à l'achat de vêtements d'enfants en Tunisie et au Maroc. La Ligue a également continué à recevoir directement des contributions destinées au programme général, en provenance de Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, de Gouvernements et d'autres organisations. Parmi les plus importantes figure un envoi de 1600 tonnes comprenant du blé, du sucre, des couvertures, des vêtements et des chaussures effectué par la Société du Croissant-Rouge de la République arabe unie en faveur des réfugiés au Maroc et transporté à bord du vapeur "Benisar". Le Gouvernement de Qatar, la Croix-Rouge canadienne de la Jeunesse,

l'"Oxford Committee for Famine Relief" et les Comités nationaux pour l'Année mondiale du Réfugié de Finlande et de Suisse ont versés de généreuses contributions en espèces. La Liste complète des distributions s'établit comme suit (valeur en francs suisses).

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge allemande (Rép.féd.) -Verband Deutscher Mutterhäuser	4.666	-	4.666
Croix-Rouge allemande (Rép.féd.) (CRJ)	-	20.740	20.740
Croix-Rouge britannique (CRJ)	-	2.500	2.500
Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRJ)	54.063	-	54.063
Croix-Rouge danoise (CRJ)	-	31.224	31.224
Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise (CRJ)	2.000	-	2.000
Croix-Rouge de la République populaire de Mongolie	1.080	-	1.080
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise (CRJ)	1.197	-	1.197
Croix-Rouge suédoise	-	40.000	40.000
Société du Croissant-Rouge de la République Arabe Unie	-	1.515.000	1.515.000
American Friends Service Committee	-	131.760	131.760
Conseil oecuménique des Eglises, Londres	-	300	300
Comité national finlandais de l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	8.099	-	8.099
Friends Service Council of England	-	58.232	58.232
National Catholic Welfare Conference	-	50.000	50.000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, Angleterre	42.420	9.000	51.420
Gouvernement de Qatar	60.425	-	60.425
Comité suisse de l'Année mondiale du Réfugié	100.000	-	100.000
Services volontaires féminins, Angleterre	-	9.696	9.696
Particuliers	-	1.366	1.366
	273.950	1.869.818	2.143.768

Nombre de réfugiés

En janvier à nouveau, le nombre des réfugiés a subi une légère augmentation dans les deux pays par rapport aux mois précédents. En Tunisie, 153.752 rations ont été distribuées, et au Maroc 118.562.

Vêtements et couvertures

Pendant ce mois, qui se place au coeur de l'hiver, tous les dons de vêtements disponibles ont été acheminés immédiatement vers les divers centres pour être distribués parmi les réfugiés. Ils comprenaient des quantités importantes de vêtements usagés ainsi que de vêtements neufs achetés sur place pour les enfants au moyen des fonds remis spécialement à cet effet. Au Maroc, les vêtements pour enfants ont été confectionnés dans des ouvroirs administrés par l'Entraide Nationale, qui procurent du travail à des mères nécessiteuses. En Tunisie, des commandes ont été passées à des fournisseurs locaux, qui ont pu faire fabriquer rapidement des vêtements de type indigène. Les fonds avec affectation spéciale ont rendu possible l'achat de trousseaux complets pour les enfants réfugiés: 43.000 au Maroc, et 21.000 en Tunisie; ils ont en outre permis de faire confectionner 6.694 robes de fillettes et 17.500 cachabias (vêtements indigènes) pour les enfants réfugiés, garçons et filles, de Tunisie.

Des dispositions ont également été prises pour la production de 15.000 vêtements de femmes en Tunisie, grâce aux pièces de tissu précédemment offertes par l'une ou l'autre Société nationale. Dans le cadre d'un projet conjoint du Conseil oecuménique des Eglises et de l'"American Friends Service Committee" (Quakers), qui ont accepté de prendre à leur charge les frais de confection, les tissus ont été confiés à de petites entreprises locales et rapidement transformés en vêtements indigènes.

Les envois supplémentaires de couvertures reçus ou annoncés dans le cours de ce mois ont permis à la Ligue et à l'Office du Haut-Commissaire d'atteindre le but qu'ils s'étaient fixés au début de l'action : distribuer une couverture à chaque réfugié.

Programme alimentaires spéciaux

De nouvelles stations de lait continuent d'être installées; elles sont destinées à distribuer du lait aux enfants, préparé sur place à base de lait en poudre. En Tunisie, le nombre de stations dont l'ouverture était prévue le mois dernier a été atteint dans les Provinces de Souk-el-Arba, du Kef et de Kasserine, et l'on en compte actuellement 30 au total. Au Maroc, deux nouvelles stations se sont ouvertes. L'adjonction de Vitalzine (contribution de la Société "Migros", Suisse) au lait distribué dans les stations de Tunisie a obtenu un grand succès. Bien que les enfants ne soient évidemment pas en mesure de juger pleinement de la valeur nutritive de cet aliment complémentaire, ils n'en ont pas moins apprécié le goût et la couleur de cette nouvelle sorte de lait.

De l'avis unanime, les programmes alimentaires supplémentaires entrepris grâce aux stations de lait aident à remédier à la sous-alimentation qui règne parmi les enfants et contribuent à augmenter leur résistance contre les refroidissements qui sont de règle en cette saison. L'installation de nouvelles stations est prévue, afin d'atteindre le plus grand nombre d'enfants possible.

Dispensaires dans la Province de Tafilalet

Un projet a été mis au point, en vertu duquel les stations de distribution de lait, dans la Province de Tafilalet, au sud du Maroc, seront complétées par de petits dispensaires. Bien que cette Province ne dispose que d'un nombre restreint de médecins, d'infirmières etc. elle bénéficie des services d'un groupe de Secouristes formés par le Croissant-Rouge marocain, qui ont les qualifications requises pour donner les premiers soins en cas d'urgence. Les huit stations de lait seront administrées chacune par deux Secouristes, qui pourront soigner les cas bénins chez les enfants fréquentant le centre. Après les heures de distribution, ils se rendront auprès des réfugiés dans les secteurs éloignés; ils signaleront tous les cas de maladie grave et s'occuperont des cas où les médicaments usuels fournis par le dispensaire suffisent au traitement. Ce nouveau projet, qui sera prochainement réalisé, a reçu l'approbation du Ministère de la Santé, à titre de mesure d'urgence.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

La délégation au Maroc compte un membre supplémentaire en la personne de M. Robert Rutten (Pays-Bas), qui a été affecté à la Province d'Oujda. Cette adjonction a pour objet de hâter la mise sur pied des programmes alimentaires spéciaux et de faciliter l'administration du programme de base.

Conclusions

Il est encourageant de pouvoir constater qu'au cours de ce premier mois de l'année, l'intérêt et l'appui accordés à cette action de secours en faveur des réfugiés, n'ont aucunement fléchi. Les dons reçus proviennent toujours de sources privées, pour leur majeure partie. Je suis certain que les Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge, ainsi qu'un nombre toujours plus grand d'organisations privées continueront à nous prêter leur concours. On peut s'attendre cependant que leurs ressources ne leur permettront plus d'envoyer des contributions aussi importantes que dans le passé; l'assistance des Gouvernements devient dès lors toujours plus importantes. C'est pourquoi, je prie les Sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge de bien vouloir attirer l'attention de leur Gouvernement ainsi que des organisations qui n'auraient pas encore contribué à cette action, sur la nécessité d'un effort accru pour que l'action qui assure un minimum vital aux réfugiés en Tunisie et au Maroc puisse se poursuivre.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire général

le 15 février 1960

P. 8676/glc

HIGHLIGHTS OF WINTER RELIEF OPERATIONS OF LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEES IN MOROCCO AND TUNISIA

Special winter relief measures have been instituted during November and December for the quarter-million Algerian refugees - of whom 50% are children under 14 years of age - in Morocco and Tunisia, by the League of Red Cross Societies. The League since 1 February, 1959, has, at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, been conducting an accelerated care and feeding operation on behalf of these unfortunate people. It is hoped to be able to continue these special measures throughout the entire winter period, i.e. until 31 March next.

On 1 November, a new staple food item - pulses, in the form of chick peas and beans, purchased by the League from the local market in the two countries - was added to the monthly ration of the refugees. The amount is 300 grammes per person per month.

Modest increases in basic food stuffs, i.e. cooking oil and sugar were made in December. Both are increased from 300 grammes per month per person to 400. Milk rations will be three tins per child per month instead of two per month, or 1,200 grammes.

The addition of pulses, plus the modest increase in cooking oil and sugar rations will augment the amount of calories per day to 1,540 for adults and 1,670 for children.

An extensive blanket distribution was begun on 1 December. One new woollen blanket is being given to each of 250,000 refugees, who will, in effect, use it as a combined cover, mattress and overcoat. The total amount of blankets equals some 110 tons in weight and has a value of approximately Sw. fr. 1,750,000. Most of the blankets have been contributed directly and only a relatively small number have had to be purchased with the limited cash funds available.

The extra winter measures were made possible by increased governmental contributions during the period 1 September - 30 November, and by continued Red Cross aid. The principal contributions came from the following Governments: the German Federal Republic - Sw. fr. 207,600; France - Sw. fr. 1,091,260; the USA - Sw. fr. 649,500; Yugoslavia - Fr.s. 541,250; and Sw. fr. 541,000 from Switzerland, made through the Swiss Action Committee for World Refugee Year (see below). New resources also became available during this period as special initiatives in connection with World Refugee Year began to bear fruit. In several instances, promotional efforts of countries have included sending of photographers, reporters and television cameramen to Morocco and Tunisia for preparation of on-the-spot reportages. The Netherlands and Switzerland in particular have been active in this connection.

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Switzerland's "Action Committee for World Refugee Year" undertook in October a national drive for cash contributions. Of the funds received, it has already placed Sw. fr. 720,000 at the disposal of the League for the Algerian refugee relief operation.(including the gift mentioned above of the Federal Government). Some Sw. fr. 400,000 is being utilised for the purchase of basic foodstuffs; Sw. fr. 100,000 for stations for distribution of hot milk; Sw. fr. 40,000 for construction and equipping of a multi-purpose centre, including a canteen, dispensary and clothing workroom; and Sw. fr. 180,000 for purchase of 15,000 blankets. At the same time as the Action Committee's appeal, the Swiss Red Cross called on the public to contribute clothing and blankets in good condition for Algerian refugees' children. The result was 84 tons of clothing, valued at Sw. fr. 1,100,000, comprising 4,500 blankets and 300,000 articles of clothing, including 50,000 pullover sweaters. In the Netherlands, late reports place at over 1,000,000 guilder the total of gifts received in that country in response to a special television appeal, consisting of several programmes of on-the-spot films of the refugees in Morocco. The Netherlands has indicated that its contribution is to go primarily for supplementary feeding and clothing for child refugees in Morocco.

A special World Refugee Year initiative of the Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies has enabled their contribution of nearly five tons of blankets and children's clothing for Algerian refugees in Tunisia. These supplies were airlifted to Tunisia on 3-4 December by a Royal Norwegian Air Force cargo transport.

Contributions received by the League of Red Cross Societies during the period, 1 September - 30 November, totalled Sw. fr. 6,492,000, inclusive of a gift of 5,000 tons of wheat from the USA for Algerian refugees in Morocco. The value of the aid contributed for the League's minimum care and feeding programme for the quarter-million refugees is approximately Sw. fr. 2,000,000 per month.

There are, however, outstanding winter needs which are both urgent in nature and which have not been met. These include warm outer garments for women and child refugees in Tunisia and tents for all refugees in both countries. Clothing requirements for refugee children in Morocco have been largely met by contributions specially earmarked for that country by various donors.

The tent situation is an extremely critical one in the winter period, for while mud and stone "gourbis", constructed by the refugees, suffice as shelter in the summer, they do not afford adequate protection against the elements in the cold months. Practically none of these dwellings, in which a majority of the refugees live, have roofs which will withstand rain.

In this connection, the United States Government has just made a gift, through the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, of 3,500 tents, which will lodge 10 to 12 persons each. These tents are to be shipped this month from US military warehouses in Germany. Of the total, 2500 will go to Tunisia and 1,000 to Morocco.

Miss McEwan

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

1959

PROGRESS REPORT FOR DECEMBER

CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL STATEMENT ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

The "winter relief plan" went into full operation during December in both countries. Based on the number of registered beneficiaries, rations approximated 1,500 calories per day for adults and 1,650 for children. The supplementary feeding programme moved forward and the first multi-purpose centre was opened in Tunisia with hot meals being served to mothers and children. During the month the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. Auguste Lindt, made his second visit of inspection to the refugee areas in Morocco and Tunisia which resulted in recommendations for strengthening the programme, especially in the Province of Souk-el-Arba in Tunisia.

Contributions Received

A number of substantial gifts from national Red Cross Societies and other organisations were received during December. Important among these were contributions of clothing and blankets, or funds for their procurement, which were urgently needed to protect the refugees against the increasing cold of the winter. Sizeable contributions of such items came from the Red Cross Societies of Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, the American Friends Service Committee, the VPRO Radio Corporation of Holland and the Finnish National WRY Committee. Important donations of other needed relief supplies also were received, including Junior Red Cross contributions for milk. From the International Cooperation Administration of the U.S.A. Government came a shipment of 2,000 tons of wheat for the refugees in Morocco. A complete listing of all contributions received, with their value expressed in Swiss francs, follows:-

Donor Society or Organisation	Cash	Kind	Total
Argentine Red Cross	-	1,100	1,100
British Red Cross (JRC Section)	2,505	-	2,505
German Federal Republic Red Cross (JRC Section)	31,005	20,710	51,715
Netherlands Red Cross (JRC Section)	-	4,766	4,766
Norwegian Red Cross	-	15,000	15,000
Philippines Red Cross	2,176	-	2,176
Swedish Red Cross	-	200,000	200,000
Swiss Red Cross	-	180,470	180,470
Swiss Red Cross (JRC Section)	10,000	-	10,000
Turkish Red Crescent	14,442	-	14,442
American Friends Service Committee	-	550,769	550,769
Berio, Rome, Italy	-	50	50
Community of Protestant Students, Technical University, Berlin	837	-	837
Finnish National Committee for World Refugee Year	7,124	-	7,124
Fratelli Romano, Imperia, Italy	-	50	50
U.S.A. Government	-	1,015,267	1,015,267
Women's Voluntary Services, England	-	3,200	3,200
	68,089	1,991,382	2,059,471

Number of Refugees

Little change occurred in the registered number of refugees in Tunisia, which remained at slightly over 150,000; in Morocco the number of rations distributed reached 117,018.

Supplementary Projects

The first of six multi-purpose centres began operation at Touiref in Tunisia. Equipped for the preparation and serving of hot meals as well as reconstituted milk to refugee mothers and children, the first meals consisting of nourishing soups proved highly popular. Three more of these centres, which will also have facilities for medical attention, are nearing completion and are scheduled for opening next month.

Progress in the development of milk stations also continued during the month. In Tunisia plans were completed and the equipment provided for the establishment of 10 such centres in Souk-el-Arba Province, for 3 more such stations in the Province of Kef and 7 more in Kasserine, giving a total of 31 milk stations to be fully operational during January. Material and equipment was also provided for 10 additional milk stations in Morocco.

The experimental mat weaving project at Quenfouada in Morocco, in which looms were provided for the weaving of wall and roof sections of tents made of alpha grass, proceeded satisfactorily. With a relatively small investment for looms and the provision of the native alpha grass, the refugees are able to produce a native type of shelter. This project has the additional advantage of providing an occupation for the refugees. The expansion of this project in the coming months is planned.

In both Morocco and Tunisia sewing rooms have been established. Contributions of sewing machines from the Quakers, the Swiss Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross and private donors have arrived and have been installed in the sewing rooms. 12 such machines have been provided for Morocco and 29 for Tunisia. Contributions of cloth previously received are used for the making of native style garments and used clothing is also being repaired and remade by the refugees themselves. Each centre is provided with an instructor.

Special Problems

Delays in distribution, particularly in one Province of Tunisia, were corrected by the provision of additional transport (5 trucks) and other measures authorised by the High Commissioner following his inspection visit. Also authorised was the transcribing of refugee lists in one Province on to individual registration cards by the employment of a special labour force, in order to simplify and expedite the distribution of rations to the refugees in this Province.

Particular efforts were made to complete the distribution of all available donations of used and new clothing. Similarly, supplies of blankets were moved with the utmost speed from the ports to the distribution centres in order to complete their distribution and provide protection against the winter temperatures. By the end of the month substantially all such supplies were in the hands of the refugees. Although approximately 200 tons of clothing of all kinds was provided to the refugees during the past three months, a need for clothing was still evident among the women and children. To meet this need local purchases were carried out.

Staff Changes

The increased activity and expansion of the special projects brought about the following changes and additions to the staff: Mr. Alfred Baumann from the staff of the League Secretariat was added to the Delegation in Morocco as Administrative and Finance Officer; Mr. Slobodan Popovic, provided by the Yugoslav Red Cross, was added to the Delegation in Tunisia. For special services to the Delegation in Tunisia the Swiss Red Cross provided the services of Miss Marianne Jöhr for a period of 3 weeks.

Cumulative Financial and Statistical Statement

In order to provide you at year's end with as complete a picture as possible of the joint action undertaken by the League and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, I am pleased to attach to this report a cumulative financial statement for the period 1st February to 31st December, 1959. I am also attaching a consolidated list covering this same period on which are shown the gifts in cash, in kind and in personnel which have been made in support of this relief action.

Conclusion

During the months of 1959 our combined efforts have enabled a minimum programme of aid to be established which has maintained approximately one-quarter million Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. We have been wholeheartedly supported in these efforts by the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments and their Red Crescent Societies. This achievement should give us all courage that the many problems in the continuation of this relief action in 1960 will be solved through the further generosity of Governments, Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the many sympathetic private organisations which are joining forces with the League and the Office of the High Commissioner in this programme.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

Encl.

15th January 1960

P. 8637/glc

EXHIBIT II

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES - GENEVA

CUMULATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS FOR

ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

FEBRUARY 1 to DECEMBER 31, 1959

(Expressed in Swiss francs)

	CASH		KIND		PERSONNEL		TOTAL	
	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco
I CONTRIBUTIONS								
A) Through U.N.High Commissioner		3,604,712.80		294,727.-		-		3,899,439.80
B) Through Red Cross		1,396,101.86		19,214,750.-		141,490.-		20,752,346.86
		5,000,814,66		19,509,477.-		141,490.-		24,651,786.66
II RELIEF COSTS								
Operational								
Food	1,707,285.20	975,709.40	3,247,123.-**	9,205,585.-			4,954,408.20**	10,181,294.40
Clothing,textiles	220,345.22*	100,164.60*	3,824,117.-	1,899,880.-			4,044,462.22	2,000,044.60
Medical and hygiene supplies	85,881.95	56,167.70	996,197.-	143,895.-			1,082,078.95	200,062.70
Shelter	-	-	94,350.-	12,100.-			94,350.-	12,100.-
Warehousing	5,284.40	16,101.25					5,284.40	16,101.25
Transportation	62,261.01	83,911.76					62,261.01	83,911.76
Other	4,337.70	15,252.70					4,337.70	15,252.70
Operational,Special Projects								
Multi purpose Centers	34,695.50	410.-					34,695.50	410.-
Milk stations	39,707.70	9,753.55					39,707.70	9,753.55
Project "Artisan"	1,059.25	-					1,059.25	-
Orphan's home(Financed by Service Civil)	76,273.60	-					76,273.60	-
Administrative								
Salary and per diem	36,214.55	52,654.70			53,350.-	81,940.-	89,564.55	134,594.70
Travelling	14,643.10	33,502.30			2,000.-	4,200.-	16,643.10	37,702.30
P.T.T.	5,119.-	13,788.70					5,119.-	13,788.70
Other	2,576.30	4,726.40					2,576.30	4,726.40
Fixed expenditure (paid with Red Cross Funds)	894.45	28,511.28	11,700.-	74,500.-			12,594.45	103,011.28
	2,296,578.93	1,390,654.34	8,173,487.-	11,335,960.-	55,350.-	86,140.-	10,525,415.93	12,812,754.34
III COMMITMENTS								
Cash advances issued to League delegation for								
a) current local purchases	100,633,95	98,373.77						
b) purchase of clothing	150,737.80	816,002.60						
	251,371.75	914,376.37					251,371.75	914,376.37
	2,547,950.68	2,305,030.71					10,776,787.68	13,727,130.71
TOTAL Costs and Commitments	4,852,981.39		19,509,447.-		141,490.-		24,503.918.39	

(*) covering purchase of blankets

(**) excludes U.S. wheat--part of League's feeding program-but distributed by Tunisian Government

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES
CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

FROM FEBRUARY 1 to DECEMBER 31, 1959
(Expressed in Swiss francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) THROUGH U.N.HIGH Commissioner				
Office UNHCR	3,604,712.80	-	-	3,604,712.80
Government of German Fed.Rep.	-	206,380.-	-	206,380.-
Israeli Government	-	6,480.-	-	6,480.-
Unilever	-	78,361.-	-	78,361.-
Cooperative Whole Sale Sty London	-	1,220.-	-	1,220.-
Nestlé, Vevey	-	2,286.-	-	2,286.-
	3,604,712.80	294,727.-	-	3,899,439.80
B) THROUGH RED CROSS Ordinary Program				
Argentine		1,100.-		1,100.-
Australia	2,884,20		-	2,884.20
Austria	-	59,450.-	-	59,450.-
Belgium	-	2,000.-	-	2,000.-
Bulgaria	-	630,100.-	-	630,100.-
Canada	88,500.-	-	23,220.-	111,720.-
Ceylon	-	430.-	-	430.-
China	59,523.77	-	-	59,523.77
Czechoslovakia	-	350,000.-	-	350,000.-
Finland	-	8,876.-	-	8,876.-
Ecuador	430.-	-	-	430.-
Egypt	-	2,000,000.-	-	2,000,000.-
Denmark	-	5,382.-	-	5,382.-
Germany (Dem.Rep.)	-	827,488.-	-	827,488.-
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	-	62,359.-	15,900.-	78,259.-
Great Britain	10,894.05	166,036.-	-	176,930.05
Hungary	-	724,740.-	-	724,740.-
India	-	9,500.-	-	9,500.-
Irak	60,700.-	-	-	60,700.-
Iran	-	20,000.-	-	20,000.-
Ireland	-	5,000.-	-	5,000.-
Japan	-	14,500.-	-	14,500.-
Korea (Dem.Rep.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.-
Korea (Rep.)	860.-	-	-	860.-
Laos	2,651.11	-	-	2,651.11
Lebanon	-	10,000.-	-	10,000.-
Luxemburg	1,000.-	-	-	1,000.-
Netherlands	-	10,421.-	7,160.-	17,581.-
New Zealand	6,050.-	-	-	6,050.-
Norway	-	99,311.-	-	99.311.-
Pakistan	20,704.40	-	-	20,704.40
Philippine	2,155.-	-	-	2,155.-
Poland	-	146,000.-	-	146,000.-
Portugal	-	10,000.-	-	10,000.-
Rumania	-	215,486.-	-	215,486.-
South Africa	1,815.-	-	-	1,815.-
Sweden	135,541.39	434,796.-	10,030.-	580,367.39

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
B) THROUGH RED CROSS				
Ordinary Program				
Switzerland	65,623.60	1,297,416.-	30,680.-	1,393,719.60
Thailand	1,012.15	-	-	1,012.15
Turkey	4,843.75	40,350.-	-	45,193.75
United States	107,500.-	65,016.-	31,100.-	203.616.-
U.R.S.S.	-	750,000.-	-	750,000.-
Vietnam(Rep.Dem.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.-
Vietnam (Rep.)	-	25,000.-	-	25,000.-
Yugoslavia	-	19,852.-	-	19,852.-
League of Red Cross Societies	-	43,803.-	23,400.-	67,203.-
International Civil Service	96,520.75	24,617.-	-	121,137.75
Quakers Friends	2,424.-	1,404,698.-	-	1,407,122.-
Union Internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance	2,440.-	480.-	-	2,920.-
I.C.A.,Washington	-	8,141,000.-	-	8,141,000.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	49,629.30	3,000.-	-	52,629.30
Sheik of Kuwait	59,727.-	100,000.-	-	159,727.-
Leeuwer,Amsterdam	-	8,000.-	-	8,000.-
Evangelical Churches	5,000.-	-	-	5,000.-
U.N.I.C.E.F.	-	1,068,880.-	-	1,068,880.-
Wings of Friendship	-	2,435.-	-	2,435.-
Migros,Zurich	-	50,000.-	-	50,000.-
Save the Children Fed.	-	11,950.-	-	11,950.-
Itrilon Corp.	-	9,460.-	-	9,460.-
Swiss Committee for World Refugee year	-	108,125.-	-	108,125.-
Women's Voluntary Services	-	12,000.-	-	12,000.-
V.P.R.O.,Holland	386,002.60	-	-	386,002.60
Miscellaneous	8,452.95	1,466.-	-	9,918.95
	1,182,885.02	19,050,523.-	141,490.-	20,374,898.02

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
1) Ordinary Program				
Brought forward (page 2)	1,182,885.02	19,050,523.-	141,490.-	20,374,898.02
2) J.R.C.Program				
Australia	3,862.80	-	-	3,862.80
Austria	-	3,854.-	-	3,854.-
British	3,841.-	-	-	3,841.-
Canada	16,020.-	-	-	16,020.-
Denmark	-	37,560.-	-	37,560.-
Finland	8,108.-	-	-	8,108.-
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	31,005.-	-	-	31,005.-
Italy	2,400.-	-	-	2,400.-
Korea (South)	2,580.-	-	-	2,580.-
Monaco	-	175.-	-	175.-
Netherlands	-	81,048.-	-	81,048.-
New Zealand	8,996.70	-	-	8,996.70
Norway	3,019.32	27,950.-	-	30,969.32
Ireland	-	1,258.-	-	1,258.-
Luxembourg	2,400.-	-	-	2,400.-
Pakistan	8,088.30	-	-	8,088.30
Poland	-	2,000.-	-	2,000.-
Sweden	12,500.-	-	-	12,500.-
Switzerland	23,500.-	10,382.-	-	33,882.-
Thailand	809.72	-	-	809.72
United States	86,000.-	-	-	86,000.-
Miscellaneous	86.-	-	-	86.-
	213,216.84	164,227.-	-	377,443.84
TOTAL through Red Cross	1,396,101.86	19,214,750.-	141,490.-	20,752,341.86
GRAND TOTAL S.Frs	5,000,814.66	19,509.477.-	141,490.-	24,651,781.66

Annex 1

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

from NOVEMBER 1 - 30, 1959

(Expressed in Swiss francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) Through U.N.High Commissioner				
Office of UNHCR	215,000.-			215,000.-
adjustments:				
rate exchange £ 28,250.-	(282.50)			(282.50)
value on Israeli Government		(30.-)		(30.-)
British Government through British R.C, (see below *)		(157,560.-)		(157,560.-)
	214,717.50	(157,590.-)		57,127.50
B) Through Red Cross				
1) Ordinary Program				
Austria		32,400.-		32,400.-
Canada			2,580.-	2,580.-
China	17,006.80			17,006.80
Finland		6,850.-		6,850.-
Germany (R.Fed.)		12,504.-		12,504.-
Great Britain	3,618.05	157,560.-*		161,178.05
Ireland		5,000.-		5,000.-
India		300.-		300.-
Netherlands		3,594.-	2,000.-	5,594.-
Pakistan	20,704.40			20,704.40
Poland		40,000.-		40,000.-
Sweden	79,364.98	115,050.-		194,414.98
Switzerland		1,100,816.-	2,580.-	1,103,396.-
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	49,629.30			49,629.30
Migros,Zurich		50,000.-		50,000.-
American Friends		213,318.-		213,318.-
Save the children Fd.London		11,950.-		11,950.-
Utrilon Corp.		9,460.-		9,460.-
Swiss Committee for World Refugee year		108,125.-		108,125.-
Womens' voluntary Services,England		12,000.-		12,000.-
League			3,400.-	3,400.-
Private individuals	3,209.25	466.-		3,675.25
	173,552.78	1,879,373.-	10,560.-	2,063,485.78
2) J.R.C. Milk Program				
New Zealand	2,405.25			2,405.25
Ireland		1,258.-		1,258.-
Netherlands		33,154.-		33,154.-
	2,405.25	34,412.-		36,817.25
Total through Red Cross	175,958.03	1,913,785.-	10,560.-	2,100,303.03
GRAND TOTAL	390,675.53	1,756,195.-	10,560.-	2,157,430.53

Information

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

40, RUE DU 31-DÉCEMBRE - GENEVA

150 #60

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER ON THE ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF ACTION IN TUNISIA AND MOROCCO

The month of November saw the completion in great part of the measures required to place in operation the "winter relief plan", to which I referred in last month's report. Pulses, in the form of chickpeas, were added to the list of basic foods distributed and some increases took place also in the oil, sugar and milk rations. During the month orders were placed for the full increases authorized in these items so that the winter relief plan will be fully effective in December.

The General Director, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, visited Morocco during the month for discussions with the Red Crescent authorities and with Mr. A. E. Reinhard, recently appointed Chief Delegate of the League for the refugee relief action in that country.

Contributions Received

Strikingly successful was the campaign for funds launched by the V.P.R.O. (Radio-Television Corporation) of Hilversum, Holland. After sending a team to Morocco to see and record the needs of the refugees, especially among the children, a nation-wide radio and television appeal was launched which produced over 1 million guilders by the end of the month. Of this amount 330,000 guilders were transferred to the League for immediate purchases of children's clothing, with the balance going to the UNHCR for further aid to these refugees.

Other important contributions were received during the month in the form of funds and relief supplies from Red Cross Societies, including their Junior Sections; from the American Friends Service Committee; from the British Council of Churches; Migros of Switzerland and the British Save the Children Fund.

There follows a list of all contributions received expressed in Swiss francs:

Donor Society or Organization	Cash	Kind	Total
British Red Cross	608	-	608
Finnish Red Cross	-	6,850	6,850
Finnish Red Cross (JRC section)	4,065	-	4,065
German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic	-	12,504	12,504
Indian Red Cross (JRC section)	1,392	300	1,692
Irish Red Cross	-	5,000	5,000
Irish Red Cross (JRC section)	-	1,258	1,258
Netherlands Red Cross	-	3,594	3,594
Netherlands Red Cross (JRC section)	-	33,154	33,154

Donor Society or Organization (Contd.)	Cash	Kind	Total
New Zealand Red Cross (JRC section)	2,405	-	2,405
Polish Red Cross	-	40,000	40,000
Swedish Red Cross (JRC section)	-	35,280	35,280
Swiss Red Cross	-	1,100,516	1,100,516
American Friends Service Committee	-	213,318	213,318
Anonymous, Netherlands	-	466	466
British Council of Churches	60,200	-	60,200
Migros Corporation, Switzerland	-	50,000	50,000
Save the Children Fund, England	-	11,950	11,950
V.P.R.O. (Protestant Radio Corp.) Holland	376,200	-	376,200
	444,870	1,514,190	1,959,060

Number of Refugees

Other than a limited increase in the total registered for the Tafilalet region of Morocco, the number of refugees in the two countries did not change greatly from the preceding month.

Supplementary Projects

All supplementary projects moved ahead during the month. Special attention was given the development of additional milk centres for children. In Tunisia 11 such centres were operating by the end of the month and 15 in Morocco. All are serving hot milk, reconstituted from powdered milk, and many are also providing bread or biscuits at the same time. As rapidly as possible the number of these stations will be increased to 40 in Tunisia and 30 in Morocco.

Blankets and Clothing

To prepare the refugees for the cold of the winter, distributions of stocks on hand of clothing and blankets took place in both countries. Unfortunately the Unicef blankets did not arrive in time for distribution during the month. They will be distributed with shipments from other donors and with a purchase of 18,000 made from UNHCR funds in December.

Staff Changes

Mr. A.E. Reinhard was named Chief Delegate for the Algerian refugees relief action in Morocco, replacing Mr. Van P. Georgantzoglou who was assigned to Rabat as Delegate for the new relief action for paralysis victims. In Tunisia Mr. Arton Helbling completed a long and successful assignment as a member of the League's delegation and returned to his business interest in Switzerland on November 30.

Conclusion

Every effort has been made to provide for the needs of the refugees during the difficult winter months. The increased food rations are now in effect; supplementary child feeding is expanding; blankets shipped total 180,000; gifts of clothing, new and used, have increased but are still short of the need.

I am relieved to be able to report these accomplishments to you. Something more must still be done in finding additional blankets and clothing. Some way must also be found to provide shelter for some of these homeless people who are exposed to the elements and cold. I am confident, with your continued help, we will meet these remaining needs in the very near future.

Henry W. Dunning
Secretary General

12th December, 1959.

P.8584/mlc

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENÈVE

RAPPORT INTERIMAIRE SUR L'ACTION DE SECOURS
EN FAVEUR DES REFUGIES ALGERIENS AU MAROC ET EN TUNISIE
NOVEMBRE 1959

Au cours du mois de novembre, une grande partie des dispositions nécessaires pour mettre en oeuvre l'action de secours d'hiver mentionnée dans notre dernier rapport ont été prises. Des légumineuses, sous forme de pois chiches, ont été ajoutées à la liste des éléments de base à distribuer; les rations d'autres denrées (huile, sucre et lait) ont pu être augmentées. Des commandes ont été passées en novembre afin de faire correspondre les stocks aux nouveaux barèmes de distribution; le programme des secours d'hiver sera donc appliqué dans sa totalité en décembre.

M. R.T. Schaeffer, Directeur général des opérations, s'est rendu au Maroc pour avoir des entretiens avec les dirigeants du Croissant-Rouge marocain et avec M. A.E. Reinhardt, nommé récemment Délégué en chef de l'action de secours de la Ligue en faveur des réfugiés au Maroc.

Contributions reçues

Une campagne d'appels de fonds lancée par la Société de radio-télévision V.P.R.O. de Hilversum, Pays-Bas, a obtenu un succès remarquable. Elle a été entreprise à la suite d'une mission effectuée au Maroc par une équipe de reporters, chargée de faire une enquête sur les besoins des réfugiés, particulièrement parmi les enfants; lancée par la radio et la télévision à l'échelon national, cette campagne a permis de recueillir, à la fin du mois de novembre, plus d'un million de guilders. Un montant de 330.000 guilders a été prélevé sur cette somme pour être transféré à la Ligue, qui a été chargée de procéder immédiatement à l'achat de vêtements d'enfants; le solde est destiné à l'Office du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés pour compléter l'aide en faveur de ces réfugiés.

D'autres contributions importantes ont été reçues au cours du mois de novembre, sous forme de dons en espèces et en nature, de la part de Sociétés nationales et de leurs Sections de Jeunesse, du Comité américain de la Société des Amis, du Conseil britannique des Eglises, de "Migros" de Suisse, et du Fonds britannique de Secours à l'Enfance. La liste des contributions s'établit comme suit (valeur francs suisses).

Donateurs	Dons en espèces	Dons en nature	Total
Croix-Rouge allemande dans la République fédérale allemande	-	12.504	12.504
Croix-Rouge britannique	608	-	608
Croix-Rouge finlandaise	-	6.850	6.850
Croix-Rouge finlandaise (CRJ)	4.065	-	4.065
Croix-Rouge de l'Inde (CRJ)	1.392	300	1.692
Croix-Rouge irlandaise	-	5.000	5.000
Croix-Rouge irlandaise (CRJ)	-	1.258	1.258
Croix-Rouge néerlandaise	-	3.594	3.594
Croix-Rouge néerlandaise (CRJ)	-	33.154	33.154
Croix-Rouge néo-zélandaise (CRJ)	2.405	-	2.405
Croix-Rouge polonaise	-	40.000	40.000
Croix-Rouge suédoise (CRJ)	-	35.280	35.280
Croix-Rouge suisse	-	1.100.516	1.100.516
American Friends Service Committee	-	213.318	213.318
Anonyme, Pays-Bas	-	466	466
Conseil britannique des Eglises	60.200	-	60.200
Société Migros, Suisse	-	50.000	50.000
Save the Children Fund, Gde Bretagne	-	11.950	11.950
V.P.R.O (Société radiophonique protestante), Pays-Bas	376.200	-	376.200
	444.870	1.514.190	1.959.060

Nombre de réfugiés

A l'exception d'une légère augmentation enregistrée dans la région de Tafilalet, au Maroc, le total des réfugiés dans les deux pays n'a guère subi de changement par rapport au mois d'octobre.

Projets spéciaux

Les projets spéciaux ont tous fait des progrès au cours du mois de novembre. Une attention particulière a été vouée au développement de centres de distribution complémentaire de lait pour les enfants; en Tunisie, 11 centres étaient en action à la fin du mois, et 15 au Maroc. Tous servent du lait chaud, préparé à base de lait en poudre, et certains distribuent en même temps du pain ou des biscuits. On s'efforcera d'en augmenter le plus rapidement possible le nombre de manière à disposer de 40 centres en Tunisie et de 30 au Maroc.

Couvertures et vêtements

Au Maroc et en Tunisie, distributions de couvertures et de vêtements prélévés sur les stocks ont commencé, en vue d'aider les réfugiés à affronter les rigueurs de l'hiver. Malheureusement, le contingent de couvertures envoyé par l'Unicef n'est pas arrivé à temps pour être distribué en novembre. Elles seront remises aux réfugiés en décembre en même temps que celles qu'ont envoyées d'autres donateurs et que les 18.000 qui ont été achetées avec des fonds provenant de l'Office du Haut-Commissaire.

Changements survenus dans le personnel

M. A.E. Reinhard a été nommé Délégué en chef de l'Action de secours aux réfugiés au Maroc, en remplacement de M. Van P. Georgantzoglou, qui a été appelé à Rabat en qualité de Délégué pour la nouvelle action de secours entreprise en faveur des victimes de la paralysie. M. Anton Helbling, qui a fait partie de la Délégation de la Ligue en Tunisie, a regagné la Suisse le 30 novembre pour reprendre son activité professionnelle, après une mission longue et fructueuse au service de la Croix-Rouge.

Conclusions

Tous les efforts ont été tentés pour satisfaire aux besoins des réfugiés pendant les mois les plus rigoureux de l'hiver. Les rations alimentaires ont pu être augmentées; les programmes alimentaires complémentaires pour les enfants sont en voie de développement; 180.000 couvertures ont été envoyées; les dons de vêtements, neufs et usagés, ont augmenté, bien que leur nombre soit encore inférieur aux besoins.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous faire part de ces réalisations, bien qu'il reste encore un grand effort à faire pour compléter les quantités requises en couvertures et en vêtements. Il est nécessaire également de trouver des abris pour un certain nombre de réfugiés encore exposés aux intempéries et au froid, mais j'ai bon espoir, avec votre appui soutenu, de voir ces problèmes résolus dans un avenir très proche.

Henry W. Dunning

Henry W. Dunning
Secrétaire Général

le 12 décembre 1959

P. 8584/glc

Annex 1

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

from October 1 - 31, 1962.

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) Through U.N. High Commissioner	450,000.-			450,000.-
Through Red Cross				
1) Ordinary Program				
Austria		8,050.-		8,050.-
Canada			2,590.-	2,590.-
German Federal Rep.		21,500.-		21,500.-
Switzerland		16,130.-	2,580.-	18,710.-
Turkey		24,550.-		24,550.-
United States			2,590.-	2,590.-
I.C.A. Washington		1,508,500.-		1,508,500.-
American Friends Service		214,085.-		214,085.-
Wings of Friendship (England)		2,455.-		2,455.-
Private Donors	2,125.90			2,125.90
	2,125.90	1,795,048.-	7,740.-	1,804,915.90
2) J.R.C. Milk Program				
New Zealand	540.00			540.00
Pakistan	8,088.30			8,088.30
Switzerland	5,500.-			5,500.-
United States	86,000.-			86,000.-
	98,128.90			98,128.90
TOTAL RED CROSS	100,254.90	1,795,048.-	7,740.-	1,903,042.90
GRAND TOTAL	550,254.90	1,795,048.-	7,740.-	2,353,042.90

Original: English

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

25th Session of the
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Athens, 25 September - 1 October 1959

ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF

Report
on the relief measures for refugees from Algeria undertaken by the League and member National Societies in Morocco and Tunisia.

Covering Note by the League Secretary General

In November 1957 the 19th International Conference of the Red Cross meeting at New Delhi made an urgent appeal to the world on behalf of the refugees from Algeria. This report presents for the information of the 25th Session of the Board of Governors an account of Red Cross efforts to implement the New Delhi appeal, and in particular of League relief activities since February 1959 when the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees joined forces with the League for an expanded relief action.

The League makes no apologies if the following report reads like an appeal. It has taken two years to arrive at a minimum daily ration for the refugees in Morocco and Tunisia and now, as the third winter of the relief action approaches, it is by no means certain that even this minimum ration can be maintained. Nor does it appear likely that the refugees will receive adequate clothing and shelter. It is no exaggeration to say that the lives of over 200,000 human beings are at stake: after two years of frequent undernourishment and exposure their fate will depend on the ability of National Societies and governments not only to maintain but to surpass the previous levels of assistance.

A L G E R I A N R E F U G E E R E L I E F

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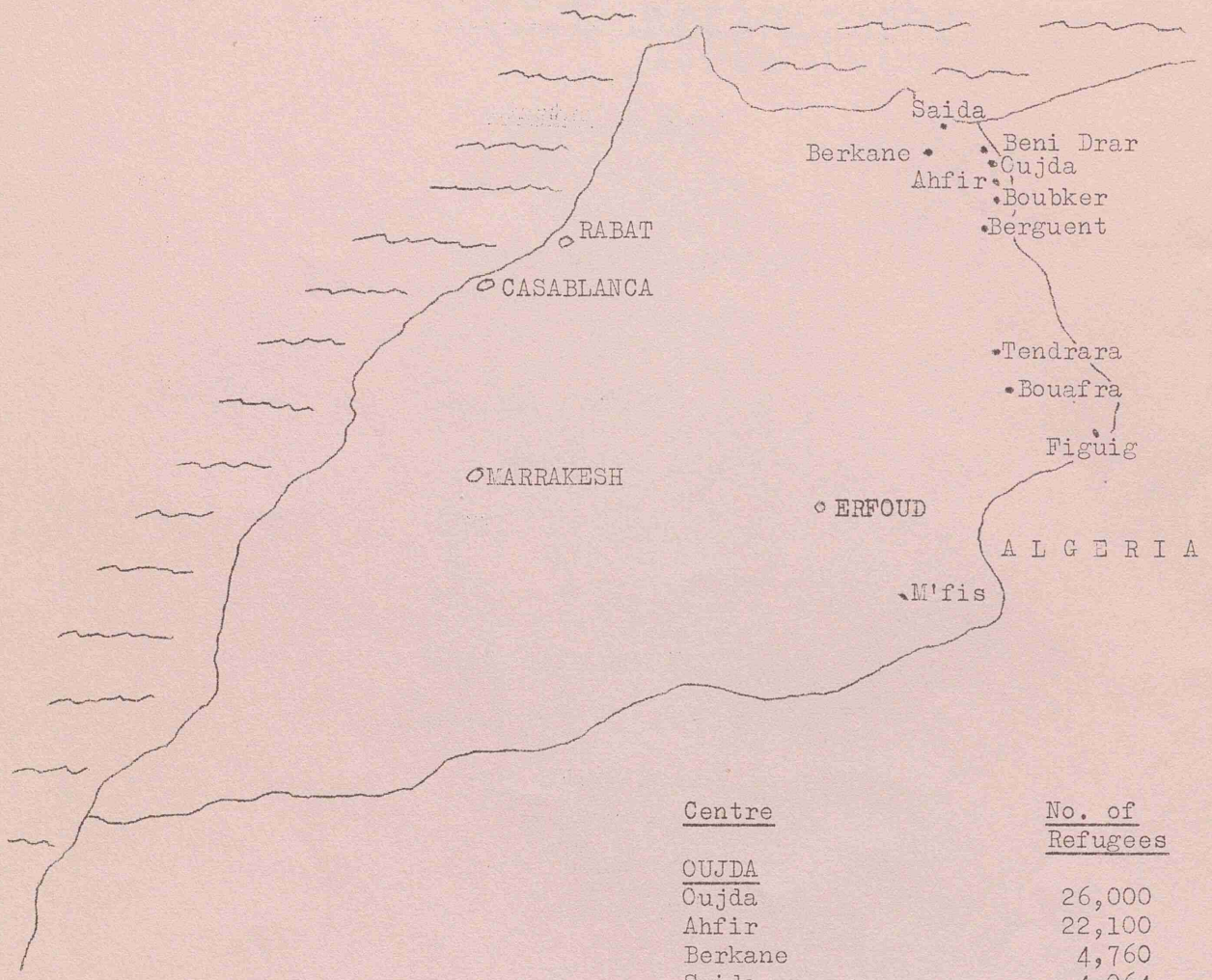
Distribution Centres, for Algerian Refugee Relief in Morocco (mid 1959)
Distribution Centres, for Algerian Refugee Relief in Tunisia (mid 1959)

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN MOROCCO (MID-1959)



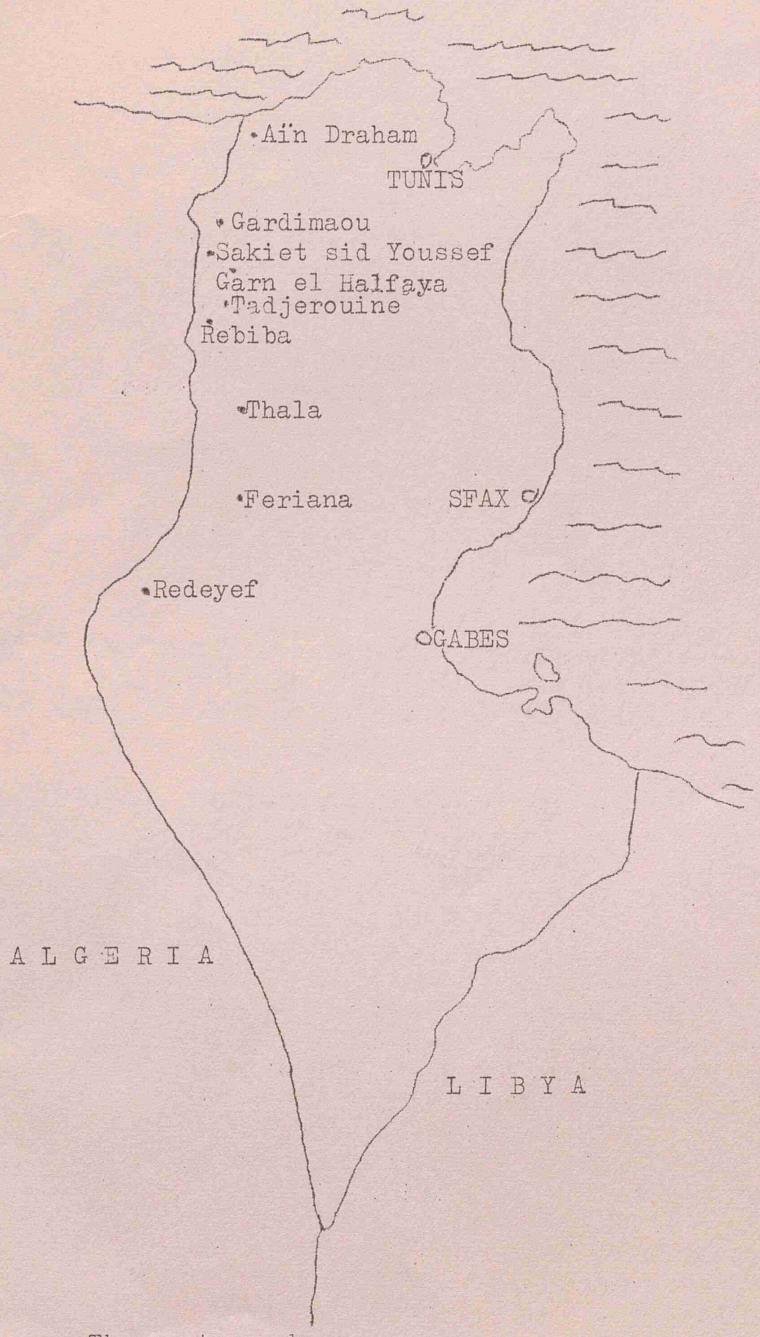
The centres shown are those with more than 3,000 refugees

100 miles

100 kilometres

Centre	No. of Refugees
OUJDA	
Oujda	26,000
Ahfir	22,100
Berkane	4,760
Saida	4,064
Boubker	4,767
Tiouli	5,206
Guendoufa	1,087
Berguent	5,729
Tendrara	3,920
Bouafra	4,726
Figuig	3,148
Sidi Yahia	1,340
Beni Drar	4,080
El Aloun and Taourirt	1,318
TAFILALET	
Ksar es Souk	175
Boudnib	2,403
Bouan	118
Risani	1,027
Erfoud	750
M'fis	5,090
	101,808

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN TUNISIA (MID-1959)



The centres shown are those with more than 3,000 refugees

100 miles

100 kilometres

Centre	No. of Refugees
KEF	
Le Kef)	2,920
Oued R'mel)	
Sakiet sid Youssef	15,738
Tadjerouine	3,521
Djerissa	141
Kalaat Djerda	1,815
Slata	2,400
Garn el Halfaya	7,328
Rebiba	12,488
Ebba Ksour	458
Le Sers	195
Siliana	140
Maktar	326
SOUK EL ARBA	
Gardimaou	31,767
Adissa)	3,017
Aïn Draham)	
Tabarka	1,103
KASSERINE	
Kasserine	1,000
Djilma	1,565
Sbeïtla	224
Thala	5,673
El Berk	1,448
Haïdra	5,719
Feriana	7,021
GAFSA	
Gafsa	1,236
Mdilla	71
El Guettar	666
Sidi Bouzid	1,667
Metlaoui	1,291
Redeyef	3,359
Moulares	2,216
TOZEUR	
Nefta)	2,300
El Hamma)	
Tozeur)	
Douz)	
	118,813

I

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Northwest Africa has been divided into the three areas of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia for the last seven centuries. For most of that time and for much of the preceding two thousand years it has been the battleground of local tribes and Mediterranean empires. The present European domination dates from 1830, when the French began their conquest of Algeria. In 1881 Tunisia was declared a French Protectorate, and in 1912 the European powers agreed upon the division of Morocco into French and Spanish spheres of influence. Coastal strip, mountain range and desert, the whole of Northwest Africa is inhabited by the same peoples, the aboriginal Berbers, the Arabs and, in their minorities, the Europeans and Jews. The vast majority of the population work small landholdings. Between 85 and 90 percent are Moslems.

Morocco regained its independence in March 1956 and in the following November it became a member of the United Nations. The country has a population of over ten million and an area of 173,000 square miles (444,000 square kilometers), the size of Sweden.

Tunisia also became independent in March 1956, joining the United Nations at the same time as Morocco. Tunisia has the smallest area, being a country of only 48,000 square miles (125,000 square kilometers), the size of Czechoslovakia or Louisiana. It has a population of nearly four million.

Algeria, whose 600-mile breadth separates Morocco and Tunisia, has an area of 850,000 square miles. By far the greater part is desert and 90 percent of the ten million population live in the Northern Territory, an area of only 80,000 square miles.

After a decade of unsettled political conditions, open conflict broke out in Algeria in November 1954. In the succeeding years, considerable displacement of population followed within Algeria and in early 1956, after Morocco and Tunisia became independent, part of the native population began to move into these two countries as refugees. By the end of 1957 it was estimated that there were 40,000 refugees in Morocco and 50,000 in Tunisia. By the end of 1958 the numbers had doubled. In mid-1959, there were an estimated 110,000 refugees in Morocco and 120,000 in Tunisia. The vast majority of the refugees are scattered along the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, in each case a distance of some 300 miles. For the most part, the refugees are children, women and old men. They come across without their breadwinner and bring no means of subsistence with them.

The solution of their problem was simple and obvious: they would return to Algeria under more favourable political conditions. What had to be done meanwhile was to make sure that the refugees did not die, that they were given at least the food and clothing necessary to keep them alive.

II

EARLY RED CROSS RELIEF

ICRC Activities

The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose duty it is to ensure the humane treatment of victims of war, sent its first mission to Algeria in February 1955. Between then and mid-1959 another six missions followed, each of them visiting native internees within Algeria and making recommendations on their conditions to the French Government. Since early 1958 the ICRC has also been able to intercede on behalf of some French prisoners. In addition, the Committee has on several occasions distributed relief supplies to the civilian population and internees in Algeria.

The Committee has the further duty of providing for refugees and other disaster victims in countries where there is no recognised National Society. It therefore brought relief to the refugees from Algeria during the interval which elapsed before National Red Crescent Societies could be established in independent Morocco and Tunisia. In Morocco the Committee's work for refugees began in April 1957 and continued for nearly two years. By October 1957 the ICRC delegates had made food distributions valued at about half a million Swiss francs. Considerable cash contributions were made to the Committee by the Red Cross Societies of the German Federal Republic, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Contributions in kind included three trucks made available by the Danish Red Cross and medical supplies donated by the Italian Red Cross. Another large distribution of food and clothing was carried out in early 1958, thanks to a very generous contribution by the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic. In August 1958 the Moroccan Red Crescent Society was recognised by the ICRC and in the following month admitted to League membership.

In Tunisia the ICRC refugee relief work began in June 1957 and lasted for nine months. With contributions from the French Government, from the Canadian Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the ICRC was able to undertake relief distributions of food and clothing valued at 350,000 Swiss francs. In October 1957, at the meeting of the League's Executive Committee in New Delhi, the Tunisian Red Crescent Society was admitted to League membership.

The New Delhi Appeal

It was also at New Delhi, in November 1957, that the International Conference of the Red Cross launched an appeal to the world for the refugees from Algeria. "Considering that only an effort of an international and universal nature would be able to meet the immense resources required to give assistance to these hundreds of thousands of human beings", and guided by the humanitarian spirit which the component associations of the Red Cross have so frequently shown during recent similar situations, the Conference made "an urgent appeal to the world for similar efforts to be made on behalf of the Algerian refugees."

Following the New Delhi Conference, a study of the situation and needs of the refugees was made by the League and ICRC, and a League delegate visited Tunisia to make a field survey. On 10 December 1957 a joint appeal was addressed to the Central Committees of all 80 National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion & Sun.

The appeal asked for food and clothing to cover the winter needs of nearly 100,000 refugees. The food requested was chiefly hard wheat, dried vegetables, olive oil, sugar and condensed milk, enough to give each refugee a daily ration with a nutritional value of 1,500 calories. Clothing requirements were for blankets, ready-made garments for children and men, and dress materials for women. Soap too was needed. Societies were also requested to send cash contributions so as to enable relief supplies, especially hard wheat and olive oil, to be bought locally.

In January 1958 the League established its own delegation in Tunisia to work with the newly-recognised Red Crescent Society. The delegation was made up of three members: a leader, a member who supervised reception and storage of supplies, and another who supervised their distribution. One member of the delegation was seconded by the League, and the other two by the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

By April 1958 over forty National Societies had contributed funds and supplies valued at some 4.5 million Swiss francs for the refugees in Tunisia. In addition, hard wheat had been made available by the US International Cooperation Administration direct to the Tunisian Government.

The League delegation was gradually withdrawn in the spring, and by early June the Vice-President of the Tunisian Red Crescent was able to visit League Headquarters and report that supplies on hand were sufficient to meet the needs of the refugees for that summer.

The fact that it had been possible to meet many of the needs of the refugees was in large part due to the generosity of the local population, especially during the first months of relief activities. By the end of February however, the Tunisians who lived in close contact with the refugees had become so impoverished that it was necessary to launch a limited relief appeal on their behalf. Gifts in cash and kind from five National Societies enabled the Tunisian Red Crescent to distribute to the local population food and clothing valued at more than 60,000 Swiss francs.

In Morocco, thanks to donations from some twenty National Societies, the ICRC could make relief distributions to a value of one half million Swiss francs. In March 1958 the ICRC suspended its distributions till the coming winter.

By the time this winter came, the number of refugees had doubled to some 180,000 persons. A much larger relief action had to be undertaken and because there were now internationally-recognised Red Crescent Societies in both Morocco and Tunisia, the brunt of this action fell upon the League.

III

THE LEAGUE RELIEF PROGRAMME

A - Establishment of Programme

Second Winter Appeal

On 28 November 1958, following visits to Morocco and Tunisia by its delegates, the League issued a further relief appeal to all National Societies for the refugees from Algeria. The needs of the refugees had by now doubled and it was estimated that relief supplies to a value of over one million Swiss francs would be needed each month in order to give a daily ration of 1,600 calories and to provide the refugees with the necessary clothing and blankets. Fortunately, the largest single relief item, that of hard wheat, would be covered in Morocco and Tunisia by respective gifts from the UAR Red Crescent Societies and the US International Cooperation Administration.

UNHCR Support

The attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had first been drawn to this problem in May 1957 when a request for assistance was received from the Government of Tunisia The High Commissioner thereupon issued an appeal to certain governments for relief supplies, and as a result of which he was able to make available through the ICRC, for the refugees in Tunisia, relief valued at nearly half a million Swiss francs.

On 5 December 1958, a few days after the League issued its second winter appeal, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution requesting the High Commissioner for Refugees "to continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and to undertake similar action in Morocco". A field survey of the situation and needs of the refugees in both countries was made by a UNHCR representative and at the end of January 1959 the High Commissioner launched an appeal to some 90 governments, members of the United Nations or of its Specialised Agencies. In his letter the High Commissioner requested governments to support the League appeal for relief supplies and asked them to place funds at UNHCR disposal in order to buy those relief items which had not been donated. At the same time the High Commissioner requested the League to step up its relief programme.

Organisation

In the beginning of February the League Secretary General was able to announce that the American Red Cross disaster relief expert, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, had been placed in charge of combined relief operations in Morocco and Tunisia. Accompanied by a UNHCR staff member, the new Director immediately left for both countries in order to make plans for the expanded operation with the Tunisian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies.

The expanded programme had two new features: the needs of the refugees were to be established by monthly operational budgets, and distributions were to be carried out to a fixed number of refugees at regular monthly intervals. Such a plan required that the League establish delegations in Morocco and Tunisia in order to assist the Red Crescent Societies both to meet their expanded responsibilities, and also to report to donor National Societies and, through UNHCR to governments and other organisations, on the distribution of supplies made available through the League. League delegations staffed in the main by National Societies, were therefore set up in both Morocco and Tunisia. But before a budget could be established, it was also necessary to ensure that the Moroccan and Tunisian governments would cover costs of unloading, warehousing and transportation of the increased relief supplies. That the governments agreed to do this was in large measure due to the influence exerted by UNHCR.

Attached as Annex I is a cumulative statement of contributions, expenditures and commitments incurred for Algerian refugee relief between 1 February, when the expanded League operation began, and 31 July 1959.

Distribution

In Morocco the refugees were concentrated in the border provinces of Oujda and Tafilalet, and in Tunisia in the five provinces of Kef, Souk el Arba, Kasserine, Gafsa and Tozeur. By May 1959 some 20 centres of distribution had been established in Morocco and 37 in Tunisia. There were then very nearly 220,000 refugees.

Transportation of supplies to distribution centres was the responsibility of governments, although several trucks and trailers were made available through the League. At the distribution centres the identity cards of the refugees were stamped each month with the quantities of food or items of clothing which the refugee received that month. In Morocco, for example, the Red Crescent issued some 4-5,000 family rations a day, making it possible to complete monthly distributions in twenty days.

At the end of June 1959 the High Commissioner visited both countries, and plans were made for special centres to provide supplementary feeding, to serve milk and hot meals to women and children.

B - Needs of Refugees

Feeding

The monthly relief distributions were planned so as to provide an average daily ration of 1,760 calories for 180,000 people, 100,000 of whom were in Tunisia and 80,000 in Morocco For Tunisia, 1,000 tons of wheat were needed each month, together with 150 tons of sugar, 100 tons of edible oil, 80 tons of condensed milk and 5 tons of salt in Morocco, the needs were for four-fifths of these amounts.

In making requests for wheat, the League always specified hard wheat since it was with this kind that the refugees could easily make their national dish of couscous. The needs for wheat were adequately covered in Tunisia, thanks to a contribution made by ICA direct to the government. In Morocco, however, supplies were not immediately forthcoming and the generous gift of wheat made by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent had to be stretched out, even though it meant giving the refugees half rations. In April, however, a generous shipment of wheat and rice was made available by ICA to the League for the refugees in this country also.

In its requests for oil, the League specified olive oil since this again was the kind most suited to the taste of the refugees. However, very few contributions of olive oil were received and it became necessary to ask for peanut oil or other edible vegetable oil, which could be poured easily into the containers which the refugees brought with them. The only sizeable contribution was approximately 100 tons of peanut oil made available by the United Kingdom Government through the British Red Cross. Otherwise, oil remained the most expensive item in the monthly operational budget.

Sugar too was an expensive item but in this case generous contributions in kind were also made available by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent Society, by the USSR Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and by the German Federal Government.

Milk was needed especially for young children, of whom there were 40,000 under eight years of age by early 1959. In March the League launched a special appeal for sweetened condensed milk to Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent Sections throughout the world. Needs for one month totalled 64 tons or 160,000 tins, which would ensure a monthly ration of four tins per child. Each JRC Section with the means to do so was requested to adopt a minimum of 1,000 refugee children and to provide 4,000 tins of milk monthly at a cost of 2,400 Swiss francs. By July 1959 fifteen JRC Sections had contributed 250,000 tins. In addition, a donation of 50,000 tins had been received from the USSR Alliance.

Salt, although only a small item, was not donated in kind and throughout the operation it had to be bought out of the monthly budget. Soap also, apart from one large donation, was charged to the monthly budget. The large donation was one of 60 tons contributed by the Anglo-Dutch firm of Unilever, following an appeal by UNHCR to leading soap companies.

Clothing

In the winter of 1957 only new clothing was requested, but with the increase in the number of refugees and the expanded action of the League it became necessary to ask also for used clothing, provided it was in good condition and properly packed. European clothing had from the outset been requested for children and men but later, again because of lack of donations of bolts of cloth, non-native dresses were requested for women also. During the warmer months, distribution of all clothing was kept to a minimum.

Blankets were distributed only during the colder weather, but each winter it was necessary to supply all the refugees afresh since the blankets not only provided warmth but often served as the only cover the refugees had between earth and sky. Gifts from National Societies and UNICEF enabled part of this need to be met.

Following the High Commissioner's visit to North Africa in mid-1959, it was decided to start sewing and mat weaving groups which would both keep the women busy and also provide essential relief items.

Medical Care

The health of the refugees had not given rise to serious concern by mid-1959. The ill health which did occur usually resulted either from underfeeding or from exposure, which led on the one hand to such conditions as vitamin deficiency, anaemia, loss of weight and depression, and on the other hand to colds and bronchial complaints. Many children suffered from measles and whooping cough. That there were no epidemics was to a large extent the result of vaccination undertaken by national health authorities as quickly as possible after the refugees entered the country.

In both Morocco and Tunisia the health authorities accepted the entire responsibility for medical assistance, making virtually no differentiation between the refugees and the local population. At the request of the Tunisian Health Department, an appeal was made by the League in December 1958 for medical supplies, in particular for simple medicines and vitamins, vaccines and antibiotics. Similar requests were received on behalf of the refugees in Morocco.

In July 1959, plans were formulated to provide dispensary facilities in special centres where supplementary feeding is to be given to refugees. At the same time a survey was undertaken of the medical needs of the refugees in Morocco, by a doctor loaned from the Canadian Red Cross. While he found no serious health emergency, he did recommend improvements in diet and also suggested ways in which the public health services might be augmented by the assignment of additional professional personnel.

Shelter

For the most part the refugees were left to find or make their own shelter in and around the villages. No camps as such exist. Many refugees have been given some type of accommodation by the local population others have constructed rude huts from mud bricks, stone and alpha grass, or have found protection in caves or

in wooded areas. Among the refugees from nomadic tribes, a few tents are to be seen.

In early 1959, conversations were held with the governments concerning the provision of a more satisfactory housing. Plans to provide such housing were abandoned because of the cost involved and the desire of the authorities to avoid large concentrations of the refugees in any one place. A limited number of tents were provided by the League for special cases among the sick and aged.

Although the shelter facilities are mostly primitive and give inadequate protection against the weather, by mid-July most of the refugees had found or created some type of shelter for themselves, and only very few were living without a roof over their heads.

C - Contributions

Since the New Delhi appeal in November 1957 the following 55 National Societies have contributed relief for the refugees from Algeria.

in Africa, those of Liberia, Morocco, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic;

in Asia, those of Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam;

in the Americas, those of Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti and the United States;

in Australasia, those of Australia and New Zealand;

in Europe, those of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Between 1 February 1959 when the expanded League relief operation began and 31 July 1959, relief contributions have totalled 14.3 million Swiss francs, a breakdown of which is found in Annex 2.

With three more Societies contributing than for Hungarian refugee relief, the Algerian operation becomes the most universal demonstration yet of Red Cross assistance to a stricken people. The worldwide character of this relief action is further illustrated when it is noted that five other States have contributed through their governments: those of Bahrein, Cambodia, the Holy See, Israel and Kuwait.

On 5 December 1958, the day the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution on assistance to the refugees from Algeria, the Assembly also voted to institute a World Refugee Year, to begin in June 1959. The refugees in Morocco and Tunisia are now benefiting from the first results of this initiative, which have so far taken the form of government contributions. In many countries, National Societies are represented on World Refugee Year Committees, and the League would like to take this opportunity to repeat the request it made in April 1959 that Societies use the occasion of World Refugee Year in order to call attention to the plight of the 220,000 destitute human beings now in Morocco and Tunisia.

ANNEX 1

CUMULATIVE STATEMENT

OF CONTRIBUTIONS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS FOR

THE LEAGUE REFUGEE RELIEF OPERATION IN MOROCCO & TUNISIA

1 February to 31 July 1959

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	CASH		KIND		PERSONNEL		TOTAL	
	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia
I. CONTRIBUTIONS								
A) Through UNHCR	860,000.-		84,841.00				944,841.00	
B) Direct to League	493,239.-		12,798,813.00		87,130.00		13,379,182.00	
	1,353,239.-		12,883,654.00		87,130.00		14,324,023.00	
II. EXPENDITURES								
Operational								
Food	294,485.85	409,588.70	7,426,629.00	2,701,079.00*			7,721,114.85	3,110,667.70
Clothing, textiles	16,864.20	-	542,950.00	1,333,383.00			559,814.20	1,333,383.00
Medical care, hygiene	9,510.70	9,591.60	120,172.00	618,341.00			129,682.70	627,932.60
Shelter	-	-	12,100.00	70,000.00			12,100.00	70,000.00
Warehousing	36,827,35	2,739.35	-	-			36,827.35	2,739.35
Transportation	59,368.40	6,657.95	-	-			59,368.40	6,657.95
Other	5,665.05	2,267.00	-	-			5,665.05	2,267.00
Administrative								
Salaries and per diems	14,448.15	7,372.00	-	-	46,400.00	34,530.00	60,848.15	41,902.00
Travel	18,011.20	6,831.85	-	-	4,200.00	2,000.00	22,211.20	8,831.85
Postage, cables and telephone	7,060.40	3,340.00	-	-	-	-	7,060.40	3,340.00
Other	714.70	696.45	-	-	-	-	714.70	696.45
Fixed Asset expenditure (Paid with Red Cross Funds)	26,999.50	-	53,000.00	6,000.-	-	-	79,999.50	6,000.00
	489,955.50	449,084.90	8,154,851.00	4,728,803.00	50,600.00	36,530.00	8,695,406.50	5,214,417.90
III. COMMITMENTS								
Cash advances issued to League delegations for local purchases	139,864.97	173,959.40					139,864.97	173,959.40
	629,820.47	623,044.30					8,835,271.47	5,388,377.30
	1,252,864.77		12,883,654.00		87,130.00		14,223,648.77	

*) excludes I.C.A. wheat, part of League feeding programme, but distributed by Tunisian Government

Annex 2

CONTRIBUTIONS

for League Refugee Relief Operation in Morocco and Tunisia

1 February - 31 July 1959

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

Donor Societies	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Australia	6,747	-	-	6,747
Austria	-	22,854	-	22,854
Belgium	-	2,000	-	2,000
Bulgaria	-	630,100	-	630,100
Canada	104,520	-	12,900	117,420
Ceylon	-	430	-	430
China	42,517	-	-	42,517
Czechoslovakia	-	350,000	-	350,000
Denmark	-	38,560	-	38,560
Ecuador	430	-	-	430
Finland	-	2,026	-	2,026
German Dem. Republic	-	827,488	-	827,488
German Fed. Republic	-	28,355	13,320	41,675
Hungary	-	352,900	-	352,900
India	-	9,200	-	9,200
Iran	-	20,000	-	20,000
Iraq	60,700	-	-	60,700
Italy	2,400	-	-	2,400
Japan	-	14,500	-	14,500
Korean Dem. People's Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Korean Republic	860	-	-	860
Laos	2,651	-	-	2,651
Lebanon	-	10,000	-	10,000
Luxemburg	3,400	-	-	3,400
Monaco	-	175	-	175
Netherlands	-	48,955	2,580	51,535
New Zealand	6,651	-	-	6,651
Norway	-	108,752	-	108,752
Poland	-	22,000	-	22,000
Portugal	-	10,000	-	10,000
Romania	-	215,486	-	215,486
South Africa	1,815	-	-	1,815
Sweden	68,657	119,766	10,030	198,453
Switzerland	75,000	10,382	15,200	100,582
Thailand	1,822	-	-	1,822
Turkey	-	16,000	-	16,000
United Arab Republic	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
United Kingdom	2,552	8,476	-	11,028
United States	107,500	65,016	18,200	190,716
USSR	-	750,000	-	750,000
Vietnam Dem. Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Vietnam Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Yugoslavia	-	19,852	-	19,852
League	-	43,803	14,900	58,703
ICA	-	6,557,500		6,557,500
UNHCR	860,000	84,841		944,841
Other Sources	5,000	418,237		423,237
Miscellaneous	17	1,000		1,017
TOTAL	1,353,239	12,883,654	87,130	14,324,023

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

40, RUE DU 31-DÉCEMBRE - GENEVA

A L G E R I A N R E F U G E E R E L I E F

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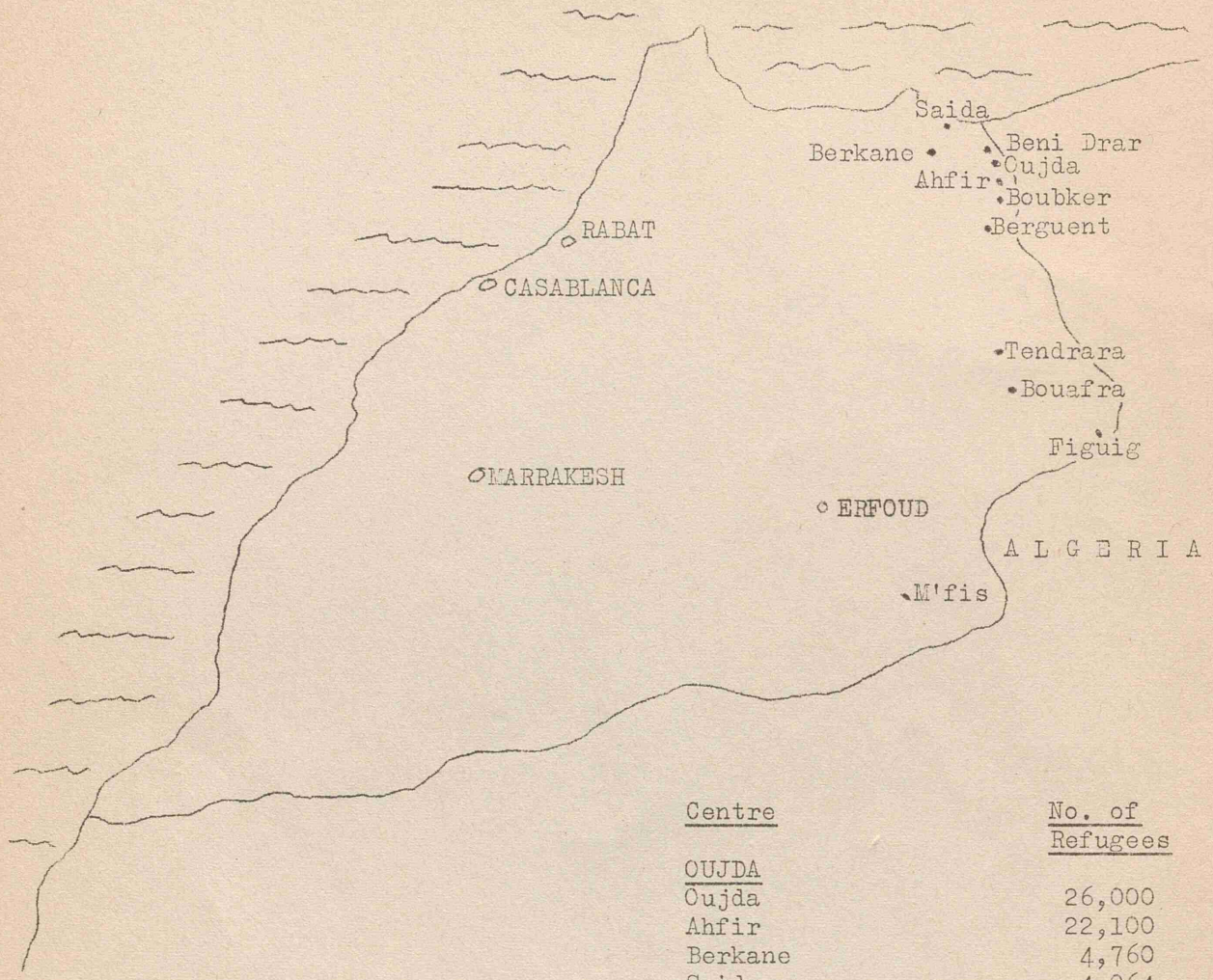
Maps

Distribution Centres, for Algerian Refugee Relief in Morocco (mid 1959)
Distribution Centres, for Algerian Refugee Relief in Tunisia (mid 1959)

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN MOROCCO (MID-1959)



The centres shown are those with more than 3,000 refugees

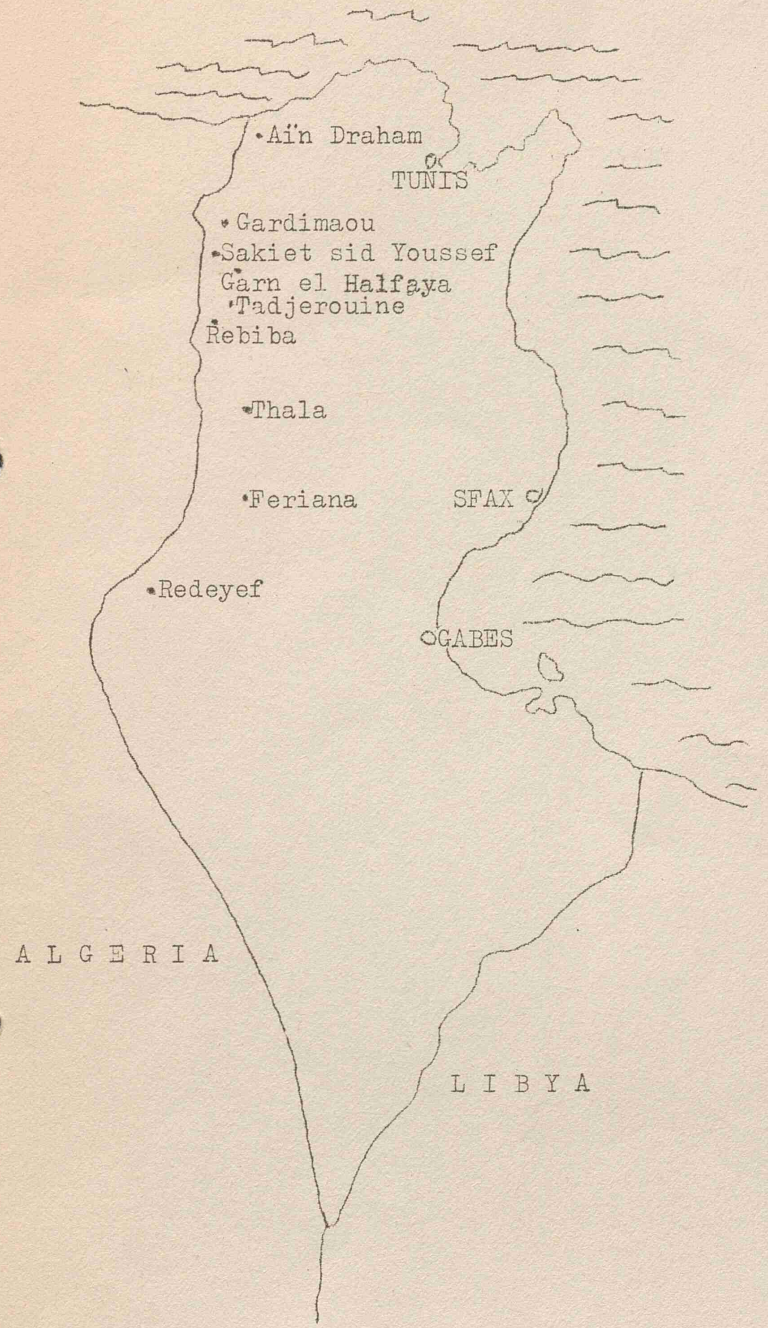
100 miles

100 kilometres

Centre	No. of Refugees
OUJDA	
Oujda	26,000
Ahfir	22,100
Berkane	4,760
Saida	4,064
Boubker	4,767
Tiouli	5,206
Guendoufa	1,087
Berguent	5,729
Tendrara	3,920
Bouafra	4,726
Figuig	3,148
Sidi Yahia	1,340
Beni Drar	4,080
El Aloun and Taourirt	1,318
TAFILALET	
Ksar es Souk	175
Boudnib	2,403
Bouan	118
Risani	1,027
Erfoud	750
M'fis	5,090
	101,808

70

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN TUNISIA (MID-1959)



The centres shown are those with more than 3,000 refugees

100 miles

100 kilometres

Centre	No. of Refugees
KEF	
Le Kef, Oued R'mel	2,920
Sakiet sid Youssef	15,738
Tadjerouine	3,521
Djerissa	141
Kalaat Djerda	1,815
Slata	2,400
Garn el Halfaya	7,328
Rebiba	12,488
Ebba Ksour	458
Le Sers	195
Siliana	140
Maktar	326
SOUK EL ARBA	
Gardimaou	31,767
Adissa, Ai'n Draham	3,017
Tabarka	1,103
KASSERINE	
Kasserine	1,000
Djilma	1,565
Sbeïtla	224
Thala	5,673
El Berk	1,448
Haïdra	5,719
Feriana	7,021
GAFSA	
Gafsa	1,236
Mdilla	71
El Guettar	666
Sidi Bouzid	1,667
Metlaoui	1,291
Redeyef	3,359
Moulares	2,216
TOZEUR	
Nefta, El Hamma, Tozeur, Douz	2,300
	118,813

30

50 centres; in 7 provinces
ranging from 71 [illegible]
to 31,767 persons

I

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Northwest Africa has been divided into the three areas of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia for the last seven centuries. For most of that time and for much of the preceding two thousand years it has been the battleground of local tribes and Mediterranean empires. The present European domination dates from 1830, when the French began their conquest of Algeria. In 1881 Tunisia was declared a French Protectorate, and in 1912 the European powers agreed upon the division of Morocco into French and Spanish spheres of influence. Coastal strip, mountain range and desert, the whole of Northwest Africa is inhabited by the same peoples, the aboriginal Berbers, the Arabs and, in their minorities, the Europeans and Jews. The vast majority of the population work small landholdings. Between 85 and 90 percent are Moslems.

Morocco regained its independence in March 1956 and in the following November it became a member of the United Nations. The country has a population of over ten million and an area of 173,000 square miles (444,000 square kilometers), the size of Sweden.

Tunisia also became independent in March 1956, joining the United Nations at the same time as Morocco. Tunisia has the smallest area, being a country of only 48,000 square miles (125,000 square kilometers), the size of Czechoslovakia or Louisiana. It has a population of nearly four million.

Algeria, whose 600-mile breadth separates Morocco and Tunisia, has an area of 850,000 square miles. By far the greater part is desert and 90 percent of the ten million population live in the Northern Territory, an area of only 80,000 square miles.

After a decade of unsettled political conditions, open conflict broke out in Algeria in November 1954. In the succeeding years, considerable displacement of population followed within Algeria and in early 1956, after Morocco and Tunisia became independent, part of the native population began to move into these two countries as refugees. By the end of 1957 it was estimated that there were 40,000 refugees in Morocco and 50,000 in Tunisia. By the end of 1958 the numbers had doubled. In mid-1959, there were an estimated 110,000 refugees in Morocco and 120,000 in Tunisia. The vast majority of the refugees are scattered along the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, in each case a distance of some 300 miles. For the most part, the refugees are children, women and old men. They come across without their breadwinner and bring no means of subsistence with them.

The solution of their problem was simple and obvious: they would return to Algeria under more favourable political conditions. What had to be done meanwhile was to make sure that the refugees did not die, that they were given at least the food and clothing necessary to keep them alive.

II

EARLY RED CROSS RELIEF

ICRC Activities

The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose duty it is to ensure the humane treatment of victims of war, sent its first mission to Algeria in February 1955. Between then and mid-1959 another six missions followed, each of them visiting native internees within Algeria and making recommendations on their conditions to the French Government. Since early 1958 the ICRC has also been able to intercede on behalf of some French prisoners. In addition, the Committee has on several occasions distributed relief supplies to the civilian population and internees in Algeria.

The Committee has the further duty of providing for refugees and other disaster victims in countries where there is no recognised National Society. It therefore brought relief to the refugees from Algeria during the interval which elapsed before National Red Crescent Societies could be established in independent Morocco and Tunisia. In Morocco the Committee's work for refugees began in April 1957 and continued for nearly two years. By October 1957 the ICRC delegates had made food distributions valued at about half a million Swiss francs. Considerable cash contributions were made to the Committee by the Red Cross Societies of the German Federal Republic, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Contributions in kind included three trucks made available by the Danish Red Cross and medical supplies donated by the Italian Red Cross. Another large distribution of food and clothing was carried out in early 1958, thanks to a very generous contribution by the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic. In August 1958 the Moroccan Red Crescent Society was recognised by the ICRC and in the following month admitted to League membership.

In Tunisia the ICRC refugee relief work began in June 1957 and lasted for nine months. With contributions from the French Government, from the Canadian Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the ICRC was able to undertake relief distributions of food and clothing valued at 350,000 Swiss francs. In October 1957, at the meeting of the League's Executive Committee in New Delhi, the Tunisian Red Crescent Society was admitted to League membership.

The New Delhi Appeal

It was also at New Delhi, in November 1957, that the International Conference of the Red Cross launched an appeal to the world for the refugees from Algeria. "Considering that only an effort of an international and universal nature would be able to meet the immense resources required to give assistance to these hundreds of thousands of human beings", and guided by the humanitarian spirit which the component associations of the Red Cross have so frequently shown during recent similar situations, the Conference made "an urgent appeal to the world for similar efforts to be made on behalf of the Algerian refugees."

Following the New Delhi Conference, a study of the situation and needs of the refugees was made by the League and ICRC, and a League delegate visited Tunisia to make a field survey. On 10 December 1957 a joint appeal was addressed to the Central Committees of all 80 National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion & Sun.

The appeal asked for food and clothing to cover the winter needs of nearly 100,000 refugees. The food requested was chiefly hard wheat, dried vegetables, olive oil, sugar and condensed milk, enough to give each refugee a daily ration with a nutritional value of 1,500 calories. Clothing requirements were for blankets, ready-made garments for children and men, and dress materials for women. Soap too was needed. Societies were also requested to send cash contributions so as to enable relief supplies, especially hard wheat and olive oil, to be bought locally.

In January 1958 the League established its own delegation in Tunisia to work with the newly-recognised Red Crescent Society. The delegation was made up of three members: a leader, a member who supervised reception and storage of supplies, and another who supervised their distribution. One member of the delegation was seconded by the League, and the other two by the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies

By April 1958 over forty National Societies had contributed funds and supplies valued at some 4.5 million Swiss francs for the refugees in Tunisia. In addition, hard wheat had been made available by the US International Cooperation Administration direct to the Tunisian Government.

The League delegation was gradually withdrawn in the spring, and by early June the Vice-President of the Tunisian Red Crescent was able to visit League Headquarters and report that supplies on hand were sufficient to meet the needs of the refugees for that summer.

The fact that it had been possible to meet many of the needs of the refugees was in large part due to the generosity of the local population, especially during the first months of relief activities. By the end of February however, the Tunisians who lived in close contact with the refugees had become so impoverished that it was necessary to launch a limited relief appeal on their behalf. Gifts in cash and kind from five National Societies enabled the Tunisian Red Crescent to distribute to the local population food and clothing valued at more than 60,000 Swiss francs.

In Morocco, thanks to donations from some twenty National Societies, the ICRC could make relief distributions to a value of one half million Swiss francs. In March 1958 the ICRC suspended its distributions till the coming winter.

By the time this winter came, the number of refugees had doubled to some 180,000 persons. A much larger relief action had to be undertaken and because there were now internationally-recognised Red Crescent Societies in both Morocco and Tunisia, the brunt of this action fell upon the League.

III

THE LEAGUE RELIEF PROGRAMME

A - Establishment of Programme

Second Winter Appeal

On 28 November 1958, following visits to Morocco and Tunisia by its delegates, the League issued a further relief appeal to all National Societies for the refugees from Algeria. The needs of the refugees had by now doubled and it was estimated that relief supplies to a value of over one million Swiss francs would be needed each month in order to give a daily ration of 1,600 calories and to provide the refugees with the necessary clothing and blankets. Fortunately, the largest single relief item, that of hard wheat, would be covered in Morocco and Tunisia by respective gifts from the UAR Red Crescent Societies and the US International Cooperation Administration.

UNHCR Support

The attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had first been drawn to this problem in May 1957 when a request for assistance was received from the Government of Tunisia The High Commissioner thereupon issued an appeal to certain governments for relief supplies, and as a result of which he was able to make available through the ICRC, for the refugees in Tunisia, relief valued at nearly half a million Swiss francs.

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Organisation

In the beginning of February the League Secretary General was able to announce that the American Red Cross disaster relief expert, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, had been placed in charge of combined relief operations in Morocco and Tunisia. Accompanied by a UNHCR staff member, the new Director immediately left for both countries in order to make plans for the expanded operation with the Tunisian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies.

The expanded programme had two new features: the needs of the refugees were to be established by monthly operational budgets, and distributions were to be carried out to a fixed number of refugees at regular monthly intervals. Such a plan required that the League establish delegations in Morocco and Tunisia in order to assist the Red Crescent Societies both to meet their expanded responsibilities, and also to report to donor National Societies and, through UNHCR to governments and other organisations, on the distribution of supplies made available through the League. League delegations staffed in the main by National Societies, were therefore set up in both Morocco and Tunisia. But before a budget could be established, it was also necessary to ensure that the Moroccan and Tunisian governments would cover costs of unloading, warehousing and transportation of the increased relief supplies. That the governments agreed to do this was in large measure due to the influence exerted by UNHCR.

Attached as Annex I is a cumulative statement of contributions, expenditures and commitments incurred for Algerian refugee relief between 1 February, when the expanded League operation began, and 31 July 1959.

Distribution

In Morocco the refugees were concentrated in the border provinces of Oujda and Tafilalet, and in Tunisia in the five provinces of Kef, Souk el Arba, Kasserine, Gafsa and Tozeur. By May 1959 some 20 centres of distribution had been established in Morocco and 37 in Tunisia. There were then very nearly 220,000 refugees.

Transportation of supplies to distribution centres was the responsibility of governments, although several trucks and trailers were made available through the League. At the distribution centres the identity cards of the refugees were stamped each month with the quantities of food or items of clothing which the refugee received that month. In Morocco, for example, the Red Crescent issued some 4-5,000 family rations a day, making it possible to complete monthly distributions in twenty days.

At the end of June 1959 the High Commissioner visited both countries, and plans were made for special centres to provide supplementary feeding, to serve milk and hot meals to women and children.

B - Needs of Refugees

Feeding

The monthly relief distributions were planned so as to provide an average daily ration of 1,760 calories for 180,000 people, 100,000 of whom were in Tunisia and 80,000 in Morocco For Tunisia, 1,000 tons of wheat were needed each month, together with 150 tons of sugar, 100 tons of edible oil, 80 tons of condensed milk and 5 tons of salt in Morocco, the needs were for four-fifths of these amounts.

In making requests for wheat, the League always specified hard wheat since it was with this kind that the refugees could easily make their national dish of couscous. The needs for wheat were adequately covered in Tunisia, thanks to a contribution made by ICA direct to the government. In Morocco, however, supplies were not immediately forthcoming and the generous gift of wheat made by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent had to be stretched out, even though it meant giving the refugees half rations. In April, however, a generous shipment of wheat and rice was made available by ICA to the League for the refugees in this country also.

In its requests for oil, the League specified olive oil since this again was the kind most suited to the taste of the refugees. However, very few contributions of olive oil were received and it became necessary to ask for peanut oil or other edible vegetable oil, which could be poured easily into the containers which the refugees brought with them. The only sizeable contribution was approximately 100 tons of peanut oil made available by the United Kingdom Government through the British Red Cross. Otherwise, oil remained the most expensive item in the monthly operational budget.

Sugar too was an expensive item but in this case generous contributions in kind were also made available by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent Society, by the USSR Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and by the German Federal Government.

Milk was needed especially for young children, of whom there were 40,000 under eight years of age by early 1959. In March the League launched a special appeal for sweetened condensed milk to Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent Sections throughout the world. Needs for one month totalled 64 tons or 160,000 tins, which would ensure a monthly ration of four tins per child. Each JRC Section with the means to do so was requested to adopt a minimum of 1,000 refugee children and to provide 4,000 tins of milk monthly at a cost of 2,400 Swiss francs. By July 1959 fifteen JRC Sections had contributed 250,000 tins. In addition, a donation of 50,000 tins had been received from the USSR Alliance.

Salt, although only a small item, was not donated in kind and throughout the operation it had to be bought out of the monthly budget. Soap also, apart from one large donation, was charged to the monthly budget. The large donation was one of 60 tons contributed by the Anglo-Dutch firm of Unilever, following an appeal by UNHCR to leading soap companies.

Clothing

In the winter of 1957 only new clothing was requested, but with the increase in the number of refugees and the expanded action of the League it became necessary to ask also for used clothing, provided it was in good condition and properly packed. European clothing had from the outset been requested for children and men but later, again because of lack of donations of bolts of cloth, non-native dresses were requested for women also. During the warmer months, distribution of all clothing was kept to a minimum.

Blankets were distributed only during the colder weather, but each winter it was necessary to supply all the refugees afresh since the blankets not only provided warmth but often served as the only cover the refugees had between earth and sky. Gifts from National Societies and UNICEF enabled part of this need to be met.

Following the High Commissioner's visit to North Africa in mid-1959, it was decided to start sewing and mat weaving groups which would both keep the women busy and also provide essential relief items.

Medical Care

The health of the refugees had not given rise to serious concern by mid-1959. The ill health which did occur usually resulted either from underfeeding or from exposure, which led on the one hand to such conditions as vitamin deficiency, anaemia, loss of weight and depression, and on the other hand to colds and bronchial complaints. Many children suffered from measles and whooping cough. That there were no epidemics was to a large extent the result of vaccination undertaken by national health authorities as quickly as possible after the refugees entered the country.

In both Morocco and Tunisia the health authorities accepted the entire responsibility for medical assistance, making virtually no differentiation between the refugees and the local population. At the request of the Tunisian Health Department, an appeal was made by the League in December 1958 for medical supplies, in particular for simple medicines and vitamins, vaccines and antibiotics. Similar requests were received on behalf of the refugees in Morocco.

In July 1959, plans were formulated to provide dispensary facilities in special centres where supplementary feeding is to be given to refugees. At the same time a survey was undertaken of the medical needs of the refugees in Morocco, by a doctor loaned from the Canadian Red Cross. While he found no serious health emergency, he did recommend improvements in diet and also suggested ways in which the public health services might be augmented by the assignment of additional professional personnel.

Shelter

For the most part the refugees were left to find or make their own shelter in and around the villages. No camps as such exist. Many refugees have been given some type of accommodation by the local population others have constructed rude huts from mud bricks, stone and alpha grass, or have found protection in caves or

in wooded areas. Among the refugees from nomadic tribes, a few tents are to be seen.

In early 1959, conversations were held with the governments concerning the provision of a more satisfactory housing. Plans to provide such housing were abandoned because of the cost involved and the desire of the authorities to avoid large concentrations of the refugees in any one place. A limited number of tents were provided by the League for special cases among the sick and aged.

Although the shelter facilities are mostly primitive and give inadequate protection against the weather, by mid-July most of the refugees had found or created some type of shelter for themselves, and only very few were living without a roof over their heads.

C - Contributions

Since the New Delhi appeal in November 1957 the following 55 National Societies have contributed relief for the refugees from Algeria.

~~in~~ Africa, ~~those of~~ Liberia, Morocco, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic;

~~In~~ Asia, ~~those of~~ Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam;

~~in~~ the Americas, those of Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti and the United States

~~in~~ Australasia, ~~those of~~ Australia and New Zealand;

~~in~~ Europe, ~~those of~~ Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

North America - Canada and USA
South " - Chile, Ecuador & Haiti

Between 1 February 1959 when the expanded League relief operation began and 31 July 1959, relief contributions have totalled 14.3 million Swiss francs, a breakdown of which is found in Annex 2.

7.2 million Nov '57 Feb 59

With three more Societies contributing than for Hungarian refugee relief, the Algerian operation becomes the most universal demonstration yet of Red Cross assistance to a stricken people. The worldwide character of this relief action is further illustrated when it is noted that five other States have contributed through their governments: those of Bahrein, Cambodia, the Holy See, Israel and Kuwait.

On 5 December 1958, the day the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution on assistance to the refugees from Algeria, the Assembly also voted to institute a World Refugee Year, to begin in June 1959. The refugees in Morocco and Tunisia are now benefiting from the first results of this initiative, which have so far taken the form of government contributions. In many countries, National Societies are represented on World Refugee Year Committees, and the League would like to take this opportunity to repeat the request it made in April 1959 that Societies use the occasion of World Refugee Year in order to call attention to the plight of the 220,000 destitute human beings now in Morocco and Tunisia.

ANNEX 1

CUMULATIVE STATEMENT

OF CONTRIBUTIONS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS FOR

THE LEAGUE REFUGEE RELIEF OPERATION IN MOROCCO & TUNISIA

1 February to 31 July 1959

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

	C A S H		K I N D		P E R S O N N E L		T O T A L	
	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia
I. CONTRIBUTIONS								
A) Through UNHCR	860,000.-		84,841.00					944,841.00
B) Direct to League	493,239.-		12,798,813.00		87,130.00			13,379,182.00
	1,353,239.-		12,883,654.00		87,130.00			14,324,023.00
II. EXPENDITURES								
Operational								
Food	294,485.85	409,588.70	7,426,629.00	2,701,079.00*			7,721,114,85	3,110,667.70
Clothing, textiles	16,864.20	-	542,950.00	1,333,383.00			559,814.20	1,333,383.00
Medical care, hygiene	9,510.70	9,591.60	120,172.00	618,341.00			129,682.70	627,932.60
Shelter	-	-	12,100.00	70,000.00			12,100.00	70,000.00
Warehousing	36,827,35	2,739.35	-	-			36,827.35	2,739.35
Transportation	59,368.40	6,657.95	-	-			59,368.40	6,657.95
Other	5,665.05	2,267.00	-	-			5,665.05	2,267.00
Administrative								
Salaries and per diems	14,448.15	7,372.00	-	-	46,400.00	34,530.00	60,848.15	41,902.00
Travel	18,011.20	6,831.85	-	-	4,200.00	2,000.00	22,211.20	8,831.85
Postage, cables and telephone	7,060.40	3,340.00	-	-	-	-	7,060.40	3,340.00
Other	714.70	696.45	-	-	-	-	714.7	696.45
Fixed Asset expenditure (Paid with Red Cross Funds)	26,999.50	-	53,000.00	6,000.-	-	-	79,999.50	6,000.00
	489,955.50	449,084.90	8,154,851.00	4,728,803.00	50,600.00	36,530.00	8,695,406.50	5,214,417.90
III. COMMITMENTS								
Cash advances issued to League delegations for local purchases	139,864.97	173,959.40					139,864.97	173,959.40
	629,820.47	623,044.30					8,835,271.47	5,388,377.30
	1,252,864.77		12,883,654.00		87,130.00			14,223,648.77

*) excludes I.C.A. wheat, part of League feeding programme, but distributed by Tunisian Government

Annex 2

CONTRIBUTIONS

for League Refugee Relief Operation in Morocco and Tunisia

1 February - 31 July 1959

(Expressed in Swiss Francs)

Donor Societies	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Australia	6,747	-	-	6,747
Austria	-	22,854	-	22,854
Belgium	-	2,000	-	2,000
Bulgaria	-	630,100	-	630,100
Canada	104,520	-	12,900	117,420
Ceylon	-	430	-	430
China	42,517	-	-	42,517
Czechoslovakia	-	350,000	-	350,000
Denmark	-	38,560	-	38,560
Ecuador	430	-	-	430
Finland	-	2,026	-	2,026
German Dem. Republic	-	827,488	-	827,488
German Fed. Republic	-	28,355	13,320	41,675
Hungary	-	352,900	-	352,900
India	-	9,200	-	9,200
Iran	-	20,000	-	20,000
Iraq	60,700	-	-	60,700
Italy	2,400	-	-	2,400
Japan	-	14,500	-	14,500
Korean Dem. People's Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Korean Republic	860	-	-	860
Laos	2,651	-	-	2,651
Lebanon	-	10,000	-	10,000
Luxemburg	3,400	-	-	3,400
Monaco	-	175	-	175
Netherlands	-	48,955	2,580	51,535
New Zealand	6,651	-	-	6,651
Norway	-	108,752	-	108,752
Poland	-	22,000	-	22,000
Portugal	-	10,000	-	10,000
Romania	-	215,486	-	215,486
South Africa	1,815	-	-	1,815
Sweden	68,657	119,766	10,030	198,453
Switzerland	75,000	10,382	15,200	100,582
Thailand	1,822	-	-	1,822
Turkey	-	16,000	-	16,000
United Arab Republic	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
United Kingdom	2,552	8,476	-	11,028
United States	107,500	65,016	18,200	190,716
USSR	-	750,000	-	750,000
Vietnam Dem. Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Vietnam Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Yugoslavia	-	19,852	-	19,852
League	-	43,803	14,900	58,703
ICA	-	6,557,500		6,557,500
UNHCR	860,000	84,841		944,841
Other Sources	5,000	418,237		423,237
Miscellaneous	17	1,000		1,017
TOTAL	1,353,239	12,883,654	87,130	14,324,023

Annex 1

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS

FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

from September 1 - 30, 1959

(Expressed in Swiss francs)

Contributor	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
A) Through U.N. High Commissioner	336,757.5o			336,757.5o
Government of German Federal Republic		206,380.-		206,380.-
British Government		157,560.-		157,560.-
Nothern Dairies Southwick's Wholesale Dairies,Ltd. York (England)		5,000.-		5,000.-
	336,757.5o	368,940.-		705,697.5o
B) Through Red Cross				
1) Ordinary Program				
Canada			2,580.-	2,580.-
Great Britain	6,060.-			6,060.-
Netherlands		1,000.-	1,290.-	2,290.-
Norway		2,000.-		2,000.-
Poland		86,000.-		86,000.-
Switzerland	623.6o			623.6o
League of Red Cross Societies			1,700.-	1,700.-
Sheik of Kuwait	59,727.-			59,727.-
E.C. Leeuwen, Amsterdam		8,000.-		8,000.-
Service Civil		5,700.-		5,700.-
UNICEF		1,068,880.-		1,068,880.-
American Friends		43,723.-		43,723.-
Private Donors	910.75			910.75
	67,321.35	1,215,303.-	5,570.-	1,288,194.35
2) J.R.C.Milk Program				
New Zealand	2,395.7o			2,395.7o
Norway	3,019.32			3,019.32
Korea	2,580.-			2,580.-
	7,995.o2			7,995.o2
TOTAL RED CROSS	75,316.37	1,215,303.-	5,570.-	1,296,189.37
GRAND TOTAL	412,073.87	1,584,243.-	5,570.-	2,001,886.87

Refugees Algerian 1960

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

PETIT-SACONNEX - GENEVA

Original : English

80th Session of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Geneva, 6th to 8th October 1960

Item 4 c) I of the Agenda

ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF

R e p o r t

on the relief measures for refugees from Algeria undertaken by the League and member National Societies in Morocco and Tunisia.

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2. Contributions for Algerian Refugee Relief since 1 February 1959.
3. Progress Report on Algerian Refugee Relief till mid-1959, as presented to the 25th Session of the League Board of Governors.

Maps

Distribution Centres for Algerian Refugee Relief in Morocco (mid-1960)

Distribution Centres for Algerian Refugee Relief in Tunisia (mid-1960)

Introductory note by the Secretary General

In September 1959 the 25th Session of the League Board of Governors meeting in Athens unanimously passed a resolution urging National Societies to continue and increase their humanitarian efforts on behalf of the refugees from Algeria. This report describes these continued and increased efforts till June 1960. The report on Red Cross relief before September 1959, which was submitted to the Board of Governors in Athens, is annexed to the present report.

The present report differs from the previous one in that it is at least possible to record substantial progress towards meeting the basic relief needs of the Algerian refugees. Indeed the winter of 1959/60 was the first of four successive winters in which this considerable refugee problem was adequately tackled. Over 250,000 refugees were sufficiently fed and clothed, and substantial progress was made in establishing supplementary feeding and medical assistance programmes, and for the first time sufficient relief stocks were on hand to plan the operation for several months in a row. The credit for this outstanding achievement lies with National Societies which, in spite of the immense demand on their resources occasioned by several other disasters of world magnitude, nevertheless succeeded in maintaining their previously high level of relief for the Algerian refugees. The credit lies also with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees who, on the occasion of World Refugee Year, succeeded in making governments and the general public assume for the first time their share of responsibility for the alleviation of this great refugee problem.

Algerian refugee relief, however, remains essentially a winter relief operation, to provide the refugees with enough food and clothing to fend against the bitterly cold nights and windy days which occur in the desert and mountains of North Africa. The fifth winter of refugee relief is now approaching, but there are still certain relief items, particularly blankets and tents, in desperately short supply. Another superlative effort is therefore required in order not to disappoint anew the vital needs of a group of refugees now numbering more than 275,000 human beings.

I. Development of the refugee situation

Number of Refugees

The exodus of refugees from Algeria began in mid-1956, shortly after Morocco and Tunisia gained their independence. Four years later some 286,000 refugees had left Algeria, 158,000 of them crossing into Tunisia and 128,000 into Morocco. In June 1960 one out of every 25 persons in Tunisia was an Algerian refugee, as was one out of 80 in Morocco.

The influx of refugees has, however, slowed down considerably in the past twelve months, and the increase of some 60,000 during the period is largely the result of a recounting.

In Morocco the refugees remained concentrated in the two border provinces of Oujda and Tafilalet. But there are now more refugees in the southern, desert parts of these provinces than was the case twelve months ago, and in the past year the number of distribution centres has increased from 20 to 27.

In Tunisia the number of distribution centres has remained constant at 37, spread along the four western border provinces of Souk-el-Arba, Le Kef, Kasserine and Gafsa. In the past year, however, there was found to be a much greater concentration of refugees than previously recorded in the northernmost province of Souk-el-Arba, particularly in the mountainous area of Gardimaou.

Organisation of relief

In February 1959 it was possible for the first time to organise refugee relief on a continuing operational basis, thanks to the support expected from governments by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Under what then became the joint League/UNHCR relief operation, regular monthly distributions were begun to provide food with a daily content of 1500 calories to some 180,000 refugees. As the winter of 1959/1960 approached this target was in fact reached and maintained, even though the number of refugees passed the 250,000 mark.

The aims of the joint operation, in addition to giving basic food rations, are firstly, the provision of supplementary food for children; secondly, the distribution of adequate clothing and blankets at the start of each winter; thirdly, assistance to the Moroccan and Tunisian Governments in meeting medical needs; and fourthly, the establishment of projects to help the refugees to help themselves, particularly in the making of relief items such as clothing and tents. In addition, assistance is given in tackling special local problems such as the transportation of relief supplies, the care of orphans and aged persons and the provision of educational materials in areas where the refugees cannot go to local schools.

Under the joint operation, the League assumes responsibility for the field administration of the relief programme through its delegations in Morocco and Tunisia, while UNHCR seeks, through its local representatives, to coordinate the activities of other bodies who wish to carry out special relief work.

In Tunisia the League has a delegation stationed in Tunis to assist the Red Crescent to supervise the reception to warehousing relief supplies, and the allocation of these supplies to the distribution areas. The delegation is also responsible for the accounting of the operation and, where necessary, for the purchase of supplies locally. The actual distributions are carried out by personel recruited from the provincial governments, advised by the League delegates who pay regular field visits. In Morocco, where relief distributions are carrid out by the Red Crescent Society itself, League delegates are stationed in Casablanca for the reception of supplies and the administration of the operation, and in Oujda and Ksar-es-Souk where they help supervise relief distributions in Oujda and Tafilalet Provinces. Thanks once again to National Societies, it has been possible in 1960 to bring both League delegations up to the desired strength, in keeping with the larger number of refugees and the increase of relief activities.

II. The Refugee Relief Programme

Feeding

The principal aim of the relief programme is to provide the refugees with enough food. Every month the refugees receive rations comprising 10 kilos of wheat, 2 kilos of rice, 400 grams of oil, 400 grams of sugar and 300 grams of pulses. These rations give approximately 1950 calories a day for each refugee.

To provide these rations, together with soap, and a planned basis for 275,000 refugees, the following quantities of relief items are distributed monthly:

	Morocco	Tunisia
Wheat	1,200 tons	1,550 tons
Rice	240 tons	310 tons
Edible oils	48 tons	62 tons
Sugar	48 tons	62 tons
Pulses	40 tons	46.5 tons
Soap	12 tons	15.5 tons

Extra rations are provided for refugee children. These originally took the sole form of tins of condensed milk, for a large part supplied by the Junior Red Cross, which were distributed monthly with the basic food items. Two 400-gram tins of milk are still distributed monthly to each child under ten, but more use is now made of reconstituted powdered milk. This is now served daily in 41 milk stations, supplying 20,000 children, in Morocco and 51 stations, supplying 25,000 children, in Tunisia. A further 20 milk stations will shortly be set up in Tunisia. In both countries the children receive 100 grams of bread along with the milk. In Tunisia six of the milk stations are located in multipurpose centres which also provide hot meals for children.

Clothing

The provision of adequate clothing for the refugees remained a really serious problem even into mid-winter. Thanks, however, to a gift received through UNHCR it did become possible to buy new, native clothing for 43,000 children in Morocco and for 45,500 children in Tunisia. In Morocco this clothing was produced locally, and in Tunisia it was bought from local suppliers. In Tuniaia it was also possible, thanks to donations of cloth by National Societies, to produce locally 15,000 women's dresses.

During the winter 235,000 blankets were also distributed to the refugees, thanks to contributions from UNICEF, National Societies and others. For the coming winter it is hoped to make a similar distribution which, on the basis of one blanket for each refugee, will require donations of at least 275,000 blankets.

Medical Assistance

The medical care of refugees in Morocco and Tunisia remains primarily a government responsibility. The League has, however, assisted the governments through the provision of pharmaceutical supplies and of clinics, both mobile and stationary.

In Morocco 25 clinics have been established in the refugee areas of Oujda and Tafilalet. The dispensaries are staffed by Red Crescent first aiders under supervision of League-recruited nurses. In Tunisia a total of ten clinics have now been established, six of them in the multi-purpose centres. The donation of 5 mobile clinics has also been arranged.

No epidemics were recorded in either country, and indeed the health of the refugees has improved, thanks particularly to the distribution of milk to children.

One of the special problems of the relief operation is the care of the very old refugees. In Morocco an arrangement has now been made with a local organisation to extend an old people's home, so as to provide accommodation for some 100 elderly refugees who, it is hoped, will be moved in before the coming winter.

Shelter

The vast majority of the refugees continue to find shelter either in overcrowded houses in the towns, or in caves or self-made mud-and-straw dwellings in the country.

A special problem has arisen in the southern desert areas of Tunisia, where no materials are at hand to construct shelters. For these refugees the United States Government made 500 large tents available in February 1960. Another 2000 tents will, however, be needed for the coming winter in Tunisia.

Other Activities

In order to help relieve the shortage of clothing and shelter and also to occupy the time of the refugees, sewing and weaving projects have been started. In both Morocco and Tunisia, sewing rooms have been established, where the refugees learn to sew by machine and at the same time provide a limited quantity of clothing for relief distributions.

In Morocco, an Alfagrass weaving project has been started at Guenfouda, and will now be extended to three more communities. Under this project the refugees weave mats and sections of tents, and the looms are moved from family to family in accordance with needs.

In both countries the governments are also responsible for the education of the refugees, but where the schools are overcrowded or too far away, the League will now try to supply certain educational materials, dependent on the result of an appeal recently made to the Junior Red Cross.

III. Contributions

In the seventeen months from February 1959 to June 1960 expenditures under the joint operation have amounted to nearly 39,600,000 Swiss francs, details of which are to be found in the cumulative statement attached as annex 1.

In October 1959 it was estimated by the League and UNHCR that a total of nearly 26,000,000 Swiss francs would be needed during the next twelve months to provide basic food and clothing for 180,000 refugees. Then in February 1960, UNHCR seized the opportunity of World Refugee Year to establish a supplementary budget of 13,000,000 Swiss francs which will meet the basic needs for an increased number of refugees, and provide supplementary feeding, medical care and educational materials.

To meet these targets, UNHCR appealed to Governments, particularly for cash contributions, and to private organisations, especially World Refugee Year committees. By 30 June 1960 more than 8,000,000 Swiss francs in cash and in kind has been contributed to the joint operation through the High Commissioner's Office.

The League for its part continues to make appeals to National Societies. Between February 1959 and June 1960 the League had received the generous support of 52 National Societies and Junior Red Cross Sections, which have made relief contributions of more than 12,000,000 Swiss francs, as listed in Annex 2. Including therefore the 8 National Societies which made contributions before February 1959, a total of 60 out of the existing 84 National Societies have now contributed to Algerian refugee relief.

If one also takes into account the Red Cross relief channelled through the World Refugee Year committees, it is indeed remarkable that National Societies' contributions for Algerian refugee relief have continued at such a high rate. It is all the more remarkable when one remembers the other recent demands on Red Cross resources, not only by the earthquakes in Iran and Chile, but also for two major relief actions in Morocco itself, those for the 10,000 paralysis victims in Meknès and neighbouring provinces and for the 18,000 survivors from the Agadir earthquake.

In addition to Red Cross contributions, the League has also received directly several major contributions from Governments, blankets from UNICEF and basic wheat and rice supplies for Morocco through the ICA of the United States.

Considerable contributions have also been received from voluntary organisations and private firms, including a large cash contribution from the Swiss National Committee for World Refugee Year and substantial quantities of clothing from the Lutheran World Federation and from Quaker organisations. A list of contributions received directly from governments and private organisations is also to be found in Annex 2.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES - GENEVA

CUMULATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS FOR

ALGERIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

FEBRUARY 1, 1959 to JUNE 30,1960

(expressed in Swiss Francs)

ANNEX : 1

	CASH		KIND		PERSONNEL		TOTAL	
	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco	Tunisia	Morocco
I CONTRIBUTIONS								
A) Through U.N. High Commissioner		7.267.907.15		969.269.-			8.237.176.15	
B) Through Red Cross		2.939.169.--		28.227.832.-		187.643.-	31.354.644.00	
		10.207.076.15		29.197.101.-		187.643.-	39.591.820.15	
II RELIEF COSTS								
Operational								
Food	3.311.310.50	1.885.896.70	3.967.532.-*	13.531.077.-			7.278.842.50*	15.416.973.70
Clothing, textiles	1.145.175.37	1.107.084.05	6.180.121.-	5.211.970.-			7.325.296.37	4.319.054.05
Medical & Hygiene Supplies	112.083.95	88.107.10	1.268.319.-	231.560.-			1.380.402.95	319.667.10
Shelter			451.460.-	204.502.-			451.460.-	204.502.00
Warehousing	5.534.85	25.365.30					5.534.85	25.365.30
Transportation & Distribution	122.136.95	440.171.23 **					122.136.95	440.171.23**
Other	4.267.-	6.259.35	30.787.-	27.650.-			35.414.00	33.909.35
Operational, Special Projects								
Multi-purpose centers	69.493.-	410.00					69.493.00	410.00
Milk stations	201.362.20	77.444.95	5.923.-				207.285.20	77.444.95
Projects "Artisans"	2.088.85						2.088.85	
Orphans' Homes (financed by Service Civil)	128.104.10						128.104.10	
Project "Poules"	2.474.80						2.474.80	
Registration Refugees	3.577.80						3.577.80	
Alpha grass mat weaving project		1.126.60						1.126.60
Administrative								
Salary & per diem	95.225.45	119.461.90			65.466.-	109.472.-	160.691.45	228.933.90
Travelling	29.206.70	47.003.30			2.000.-	10.705.-	31.206.70	57.708.30
P.T.T.	7.604.80	19.466.50					7.604.80	19.466.50
Other	10.310.55	3.504.30					10.310.55	3.504.30
Fixed Asset expenditure								
(paid with the Red Cross Funds)	39.686.75	32.410.28	11.700.-	74.500.-			51.386.75	106.910.28
(paid with UNHCR Funds)	130.927.50						130.927.50	
	5.420.931.12	3.853.711.56	11.915.842.-	17.281.259.-	67.466.-	120.177.-	17.404.239.12	21.255.147.56
III COMMITMENTS								
A) Current local purchase	281.247.20	95.000.00 (estimated)						
B) Earmarked contributions	117.248.65	446.683.40						
	398.495.85	541.683.40					398.495.85	541.683.40
	5.819.426.97	4.395.394.96					17.802.734.97	21.796.830.96
TOTAL	10.214.821.93		29.197.101.-		187.643.-		39.599.565.93	

*) Excluding American wheat - part of the basic feeding program - but contributed directly to Tunisian Government

**) Of which Swiss fr.383,544.- receivable from Moroccan Government

Annex 2

Contributions to Algerian Refugee Relief : 1 February 1959 - 30 June 1960

A. From National Societies and Junior Red Cross Sections

Donor Society	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
	(Expressed in Swiss Francs)			
Argentina	-	1,100	-	1,100
Australia	25,933	-	-	25,933
Austria	-	64,955	-	64,955
Belgium	-	2,000	-	2,000
Bulgaria	-	630,100	-	630,100
Canada	104,520	25,117	34,725	164,362
Ceylon	-	430	-	430
China	59,524	-	-	59,524
Czechoslovakia	-	352,600	-	352,600
Denmark	-	174,166	-	174,166
Ecuador	430	-	-	430
Finland	31,710	8,876	-	40,386
German Democratic Republic	-	827,488	-	827,488
German Federal Republic	36,573	122,889	15,900	175,362
Haiti	432	-	-	432
Hungary	-	724,740	-	724,740
India	1,950	9,500	-	11,450
Indonesia	200	-	-	200
Iran	-	20,000	-	20,000
Iraq	60,700	-	-	60,700
Ireland	-	6,258	-	6,258
Italy	4,800	-	-	4,800
Japan	2,523	14,500	-	17,023
Korean Dem. People's Rep.	-	25,000	-	25,000
Korean Republic	3,440	-	-	3,440
Laos	2,651	-	-	2,651
Lebanon	-	10,000	-	10,000
Luxembourg	5,400	-	-	5,400
Monaco	-	175	-	175
Mongolia	1,079	-	-	1,079
Morocco	-	-	-	- *
Netherlands	-	91,469	14,972	106,441
New Zealand	27,962	-	-	27,962
Norway	3,019	130,229	-	133,248
Pakistan	28,792	-	-	28,792
Philippines	2,155	-	-	2,155
Poland	-	202,693	-	202,693
Portugal	-	10,000	-	10,000
Rumania	-	215,486	-	215,486
South Africa	1,815	-	-	1,815
Sweden	674,466	558,352	10,030	1'242,848
Switzerland	98,124	1'372,161	30,680	1'500,965
Thailand	1,822	-	-	1,822
Tunisia	-	-	-	- *
Turkey	12,064	40,350	-	52,414
United Arab Republic	-	1'515,000	-	3'515,000
United Kingdom	17,124	181,067	-	198,191
United States	193,500	298,488	46,724	538,712
USSR	-	750,000	-	750,000
Vietnam Democratic Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Vietnam Republic	-	25,000	-	25,000
Yugoslavia	-	744,852	7,812	752,664
Licross	-	44,019	26,800	70,819
	1'402,708	11'224,060	187,643	12'814,411

* Extensive services

B. Other contributions through League

	Cash	Kind	Personnel	TOTAL
Governments				
Iraq	-	240,800	-	240,800
Kuwait	59,727	100,000	-	159,727
Qatar	60,425	-	-	60,425
Switzerland	-	415,000	-	415,000
United States (ICA)	-	11,188,160	-	11,188,160
UNICEF	-	1,068,880	-	1,068,880
Voluntary Agencies				
Finnish WRY Committee	3,056	56,760	-	59,816
German Blue Cross Youth Offices	7,139	-	-	7,139
German Evangelical Church Union	5,000	-	-	5,000
International Civil Service	151,376	32,447	-	183,823
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	19,872	-	-	19,872
International Union for Child Welfare	2,440	480	-	2,920
Lutheran World Relief	-	1,071,720	-	1,071,720
Migros Cooperatives, Switzerland	-	50,000	-	50,000
National Catholic Welfare Conference	-	100,000	-	100,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, England	92,032	65,375	-	157,407
Pfizer Ltd, England	-	28,000	-	28,000
Quakers (AFSC & FWC)	2,424	2,225,529	-	2,227,953
Save the Children Fund, England	-	18,969	-	18,969
Swiss Labour Assistance	8,640	-	-	8,640
Swiss National Committee for WRY	640,000	108,125	-	748,125
Wings of Friendship, England	-	2,435	-	2,435
Womens Voluntary Services, England	-	21,696	-	21,696
World Council of Churches	82,086	2,115	-	84,201
World University Service	-	12,292	-	12,292
Miscellaneous	16,242	38,864	-	55,106
	1,150,459	16,847,647	-	17,998,106
C. Contributions through UNHCR				
Total	7,653,909	1,125,394	-	8,779,303
GRAND TOTAL Swiss Fr.	10,207,076	29,197,101	187,643	39,591,820

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ANNEX : 3

A L G E R I A N R E F U G E E R E L I E F

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I

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Northwest Africa has been divided into the three areas of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia for the last seven centuries. For most of that time and for much of the preceding two thousand years it has been the battleground of local tribes and Mediterranean empires. The present European domination dates from 1830, when the French began their conquest of Algeria. In 1881 Tunisia was declared a French Protectorate, and in 1912 the European powers agreed upon the division of Morocco into French and Spanish spheres of influence. Coastal strip, mountain range and desert, the whole of Northwest Africa is inhabited by the same peoples, the aboriginal Berbers, the Arabs and, in their minorities, the Europeans and Jews. The vast majority of the population work small landholdings. Between 85 and 90 percent are Moslems.

Morocco regained its independence in March 1956 and in the following November it became a member of the United Nations. The country has a population of over ten million and an area of 173,000 square miles (444,000 square kilometers), the size of Sweden.

Tunisia also became independent in March 1956, joining the United Nations at the same time as Morocco. Tunisia has the smallest area, being a country of only 48,000 square miles (125,000 square kilometers), the size of Czechoslovakia or Louisiana. It has a population of nearly four million.

Algeria, whose 600-mile breadth separates Morocco and Tunisia, has an area of 850,000 square miles. By far the greater part is desert and 90 percent of the ten million population live in the Northern Territory, an area of only 80,000 square miles.

After a decade of unsettled political conditions, open conflict broke out in Algeria in November 1954. In the succeeding years, considerable displacement of population followed within Algeria and in early 1956, after Morocco and Tunisia became independent, part of the native population began to move into these two countries as refugees. By the end of 1957 it was estimated that there were 40,000 refugees in Morocco and 50,000 in Tunisia. By the end of 1958 the numbers had doubled. In mid-1959, there were an estimated 110,000 refugees in Morocco and 120,000 in Tunisia. The vast majority of the refugees are scattered along the Moroccan and Tunisian borders, in each case a distance of some 300 miles. For the most part, the refugees are children, women and old men. They come across without their breadwinner and bring no means of subsistence with them.

The solution of their problem was simple and obvious: they would return to Algeria under more favourable political conditions. What had to be done meanwhile was to make sure that the refugees did not die, that they were given at least the food and clothing necessary to keep them alive.

II

EARLY RED CROSS RELIEF

ICRC Activities

The International Committee of the Red Cross, whose duty it is to ensure the humane treatment of victims of war, sent its first mission to Algeria in February 1955. Between then and mid-1959 another six missions followed, each of them visiting native internees within Algeria and making recommendations on their conditions to the French Government. Since early 1958 the ICRC has also been able to intercede on behalf of some French prisoners. In addition, the Committee has on several occasions distributed relief supplies to the civilian population and internees in Algeria.

The Committee has the further duty of providing for refugees and other disaster victims in countries where there is no recognised National Society. It therefore brought relief to the refugees from Algeria during the interval which elapsed before National Red Crescent Societies could be established in independent Morocco and Tunisia. In Morocco the Committee's work for refugees began in April 1957 and continued for nearly two years. By October 1957 the ICRC delegates had made food distributions valued at about half a million Swiss francs. Considerable cash contributions were made to the Committee by the Red Cross Societies of the German Federal Republic, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Contributions in kind included three trucks made available by the Danish Red Cross and medical supplies donated by the Italian Red Cross. Another large distribution of food and clothing was carried out in early 1958, thanks to a very generous contribution by the Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic. In August 1958 the Moroccan Red Crescent Society was recognised by the ICRC and in the following month admitted to League membership.

In Tunisia the ICRC refugee relief work began in June 1957 and lasted for nine months. With contributions from the French Government, from the Canadian Red Cross and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the ICRC was able to undertake relief distributions of food and clothing valued at 350,000 Swiss francs. In October 1957, at the meeting of the League's Executive Committee in New Delhi, the Tunisian Red Crescent Society was admitted to League membership.

The New Delhi Appeal

It was also at New Delhi, in November 1957, that the International Conference of the Red Cross launched an appeal to the world for the refugees from Algeria. "Considering that only an effort of an international and universal nature would be able to meet the immense resources required to give assistance to these hundreds of thousands of human beings", and guided by the humanitarian spirit which the component associations of the Red Cross have so frequently shown during recent similar situations, the Conference made "an urgent appeal to the world for similar efforts to be made on behalf of the Algerian refugees."

Following the New Delhi Conference, a study of the situation and needs of the refugees was made by the League and ICRC, and a League delegate visited Tunisia to make a field survey. On 10 December 1957 a joint appeal was addressed to the Central Committees of all 80 National Societies of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion & Sun.

The appeal asked for food and clothing to cover the winter needs of nearly 100,000 refugees. The food requested was chiefly hard wheat, dried vegetables, olive oil, sugar and condensed milk, enough to give each refugee a daily ration with a nutritional value of 1,500 calories. Clothing requirements were for blankets, ready-made garments for children and men, and dress materials for women. Soap too was needed. Societies were also requested to send cash contributions so as to enable relief supplies, especially hard wheat and olive oil, to be bought locally.

In January 1958 the League established its own delegation in Tunisia to work with the newly-recognised Red Crescent Society. The delegation was made up of three members: a leader, a member who supervised reception and storage of supplies, and another who supervised their distribution. One member of the delegation was seconded by the League, and the other two by the Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

By April 1958 over forty National Societies had contributed funds and supplies valued at some 4.5 million Swiss francs for the refugees in Tunisia. In addition, hard wheat had been made available by the US International Cooperation Administration direct to the Tunisian Government.

The League delegation was gradually withdrawn in the spring, and by early June the Vice-President of the Tunisian Red Crescent was able to visit League Headquarters and report that supplies on hand were sufficient to meet the needs of the refugees for that summer.

The fact that it had been possible to meet many of the needs of the refugees was in large part due to the generosity of the local population, especially during the first months of relief activities. By the end of February however, the Tunisians who lived in close contact with the refugees had become so impoverished that it was necessary to launch a limited relief appeal on their behalf. Gifts in cash and kind from five National Societies enabled the Tunisian Red Crescent to distribute to the local population food and clothing valued at more than 60,000 Swiss francs.

In Morocco, thanks to donations from some twenty National Societies, the ICRC could make relief distributions to a value of one half million Swiss francs. In March 1958 the ICRC suspended its distributions till the coming winter.

By the time this winter came, the number of refugees had doubled to some 180,000 persons. A much larger relief action had to be undertaken and because there were now internationally-recognised Red Crescent Societies in both Morocco and Tunisia, the brunt of this action fell upon the League.

III

THE LEAGUE RELIEF PROGRAMME

A - Establishment of Programme

Second Winter Appeal

On 28 November 1958, following visits to Morocco and Tunisia by its delegates, the League issued a further relief appeal to all National Societies for the refugees from Algeria. The needs of the refugees had by now doubled and it was estimated that relief supplies to a value of over one million Swiss francs would be needed each month in order to give a daily ration of 1,600 calories and to provide the refugees with the necessary clothing and blankets. Fortunately, the largest single relief item, that of hard wheat, would be covered in Morocco and Tunisia by respective gifts from the UAR Red Crescent Societies and the US International Cooperation Administration.

UNHCR Support

The attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had first been drawn to this problem in May 1957 when a request for assistance was received from the Government of Tunisia The High Commissioner thereupon issued an appeal to certain governments for relief supplies, and as a result of which he was able to make available through the ICRC, for the refugees in Tunisia, relief valued at nearly half a million Swiss francs.

On 5 December 1958, a few days after the League issued its second winter appeal, the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution requesting the High Commissioner for Refugees "to continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and to undertake similar action in Morocco". A field survey of the situation and needs of the refugees in both countries was made by a UNHCR representative and at the end of January 1959 the High Commissioner launched an appeal to some 90 governments, members of the United Nations or of its Specialised Agencies. In his letter the High Commissioner requested governments to support the League appeal for relief supplies and asked them to place funds at UNHCR disposal in order to buy those relief items which had not been donated. At the same time the High Commissioner requested the League to step up its relief programme.

Organisation

In the beginning of February the League Secretary General was able to announce that the American Red Cross disaster relief expert, Mr. R.T. Schaeffer, had been placed in charge of combined relief operations in Morocco and Tunisia. Accompanied by a UNHCR staff member, the new Director immediately left for both countries in order to make plans for the expanded operation with the Tunisian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies.

The expanded programme had two new features: the needs of the refugees were to be established by monthly operational budgets, and distributions were to be carried out to a fixed number of refugees at regular monthly intervals. Such a plan required that the League establish delegations in Morocco and Tunisia in order to assist the Red Crescent Societies both to meet their expanded responsibilities, and also to report to donor National Societies and, through UNHCR to governments and other organisations, on the distribution of supplies made available through the League. League delegations staffed in the main by National Societies, were therefore set up in both Morocco and Tunisia. But before a budget could be established, it was also necessary to ensure that the Moroccan and Tunisian governments would cover costs of unloading, warehousing and transportation of the increased relief supplies. That the governments agreed to do this was in large measure due to the influence exerted by UNHCR.

Attached as Annex I is a cumulative statement of contributions, expenditures and commitments incurred for Algerian refugee relief between 1 February, when the expanded League operation began, and 31 July 1959.

Distribution

In Morocco the refugees were concentrated in the border provinces of Oujda and Tafilalet, and in Tunisia in the five provinces of Kef, Souk el Arba, Kasserine, Gafsa and Tozeur. By May 1959 some 20 centres of distribution had been established in Morocco and 37 in Tunisia. There were then very nearly 220,000 refugees.

Transportation of supplies to distribution centres was the responsibility of governments, although several trucks and trailers were made available through the League. At the distribution centres the identity cards of the refugees were stamped each month with the quantities of food or items of clothing which the refugee received that month. In Morocco, for example, the Red Crescent issued some 4-5,000 family rations a day, making it possible to complete monthly distributions in twenty days.

At the end of June 1959 the High Commissioner visited both countries, and plans were made for special centres to provide supplementary feeding, to serve milk and hot meals to women and children.

B - Needs of Refugees

Feeding

The monthly relief distributions were planned so as to provide an average daily ration of 1,760 calories for 180,000 people, 100,000 of whom were in Tunisia and 80,000 in Morocco For Tunisia, 1,000 tons of wheat were needed each month, together with 150 tons of sugar, 100 tons of edible oil, 80 tons of condensed milk and 5 tons of salt; in Morocco, the needs were for four-fifths of these amounts.

In making requests for wheat, the League always specified hard wheat since it was with this kind that the refugees could eas·ly make their national dish of couscous. The needs for wheat were adequately covered in Tunisia, thanks to a contribution made by ICA direct to the government. In Morocco, however, supplies were not immediately forthcoming and the generous gift of wheat made by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent had to be stretched out, even though it meant giving the refugees half rations. In April, however, a generous shipment of wheat and rice was made available by ICA to the League for the refugees in this country also.

In its requests for oil, the League specified olive oil since this again was the kind most suited to the taste of the refugees. However, very few contributions of olive oil were received and it became necessary to ask for peanut oil or other edible vegetable oil, which could be poured easily into the containers which the refugees brought with them. The only sizeable contribution was approximately 100 tons of peanut oil made available by the United Kingdom Government through the British Red Cross. Otherwise, oil remained the most expensive item in the monthly operational budget.

Sugar too was an expensive item but in this case generous contributions in kind were also made available by the United Arab Republic Red Crescent Society, by the USSR Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and by the German Federal Government.

Milk was needed especially for young children, of whom there were 40,000 under eight years of age by early 1959. In March the League launched a special appeal for sweetened condensed milk to Junior Red Cross and Red Crescent Sections throughout the world. Needs for one month totalled 64 tons or 160,000 tins, which would ensure a monthly ration of four tins per child. Each JRC Section with the means to do so was requested to adopt a minimum of 1,000 refugee children and to provide 4,000 tins of milk monthly at a cost of 2,400 Swiss francs. By July 1959 fifteen JRC Sections had contributed 250,000 tins. In addition, a donation of 50,000 tins had been received from the USSR Alliance.

Salt, although only a small item, was not donated in kind and throughout the operation it had to be bought out of the monthly budget. Soap also, apart from one large donation, was charged to the monthly budget. The large donation was one of 60 tons contributed by the Anglo-Dutch firm of Unilever, following an appeal by UNHCR to leading soap companies.

Clothing

In the winter of 1957 only new clothing was requested, but with the increase in the number of refugees and the expanded action of the League it became necessary to ask also for used clothing, provided it was in good condition and properly packed. European clothing had from the outset been requested for children and men but later, again because of lack of donations of bolts of cloth, non-native dresses were requested for women also. During the warmer months, distribution of all clothing was kept to a minimum.

Blankets were distributed only during the colder weather, but each winter it was necessary to supply all the refugees afresh since the blankets not only provided warmth but often served as the only cover the refugees had between earth and sky. Gifts from National Societies and UNICEF enabled part of this need to be met.

Following the High Commissioner's visit to North Africa in mid-1959, it was decided to start sewing and mat weaving groups which would both keep the women busy and also provide essential relief items.

Medical Care

The health of the refugees had not given rise to serious concern by mid-1959. The ill health which did occur usually resulted either from underfeeding or from exposure, which led on the one hand to such conditions as vitamin deficiency, anaemia, loss of weight and depression, and on the other hand to colds and bronchial complaints. Many children suffered from measles and whooping cough. That there were no epidemics was to a large extent the result of vaccination undertaken by national health authorities as quickly as possible after the refugees entered the country.

In both Morocco and Tunisia the health authorities accepted the entire responsibility for medical assistance, making virtually no differentiation between the refugees and the local population. At the request of the Tunisian Health Department, an appeal was made by the League in December 1958 for medical supplies, in particular for simple medicines and vitamins, vaccines and antibiotics. Similar requests were received on behalf of the refugees in Morocco.

In July 1959, plans were formulated to provide dispensary facilities in special centres where supplementary feeding is to be given to refugees. At the same time a survey was undertaken of the medical needs of the refugees in Morocco, by a doctor loaned from the Canadian Red Cross. While he found no serious health emergency, he did recommend improvements in diet and also suggested ways in which the public health services might be augmented by the assignment of additional professional personnel.

Shelter

For the most part the refugees were left to find or make their own shelter in and around the villages. No camps as such exist. Many refugees have been given some type of accommodation by the local population others have constructed rude huts from mud bricks, stone and alpha grass, or have found protection in caves or

in wooded areas. Among the refugees from nomadic tribes, a few tents are to be seen.

In early 1959, conversations were held with the governments concerning the provision of a more satisfactory housing. Plans to provide such housing were abandoned because of the cost involved and the desire of the authorities to avoid large concentrations of the refugees in any one place. A limited number of tents were provided by the League for special cases among the sick and aged.

Although the shelter facilities are mostly primitive and give inadequate protection against the weather, by mid-July most of the refugees had found or created some type of shelter for themselves, and only very few were living without a roof over their heads.

C - Contributions

Since the New Delhi appeal in November 1957 the following 55 National Societies have contributed relief for the refugees from Algeria.

in Africa, those of Liberia, Morocco, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic;

in Asia, those of Afghanistan, Ceylon, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam;

in the Americas, those of Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti and the United States;

in Australasia, those of Australia and New Zealand;

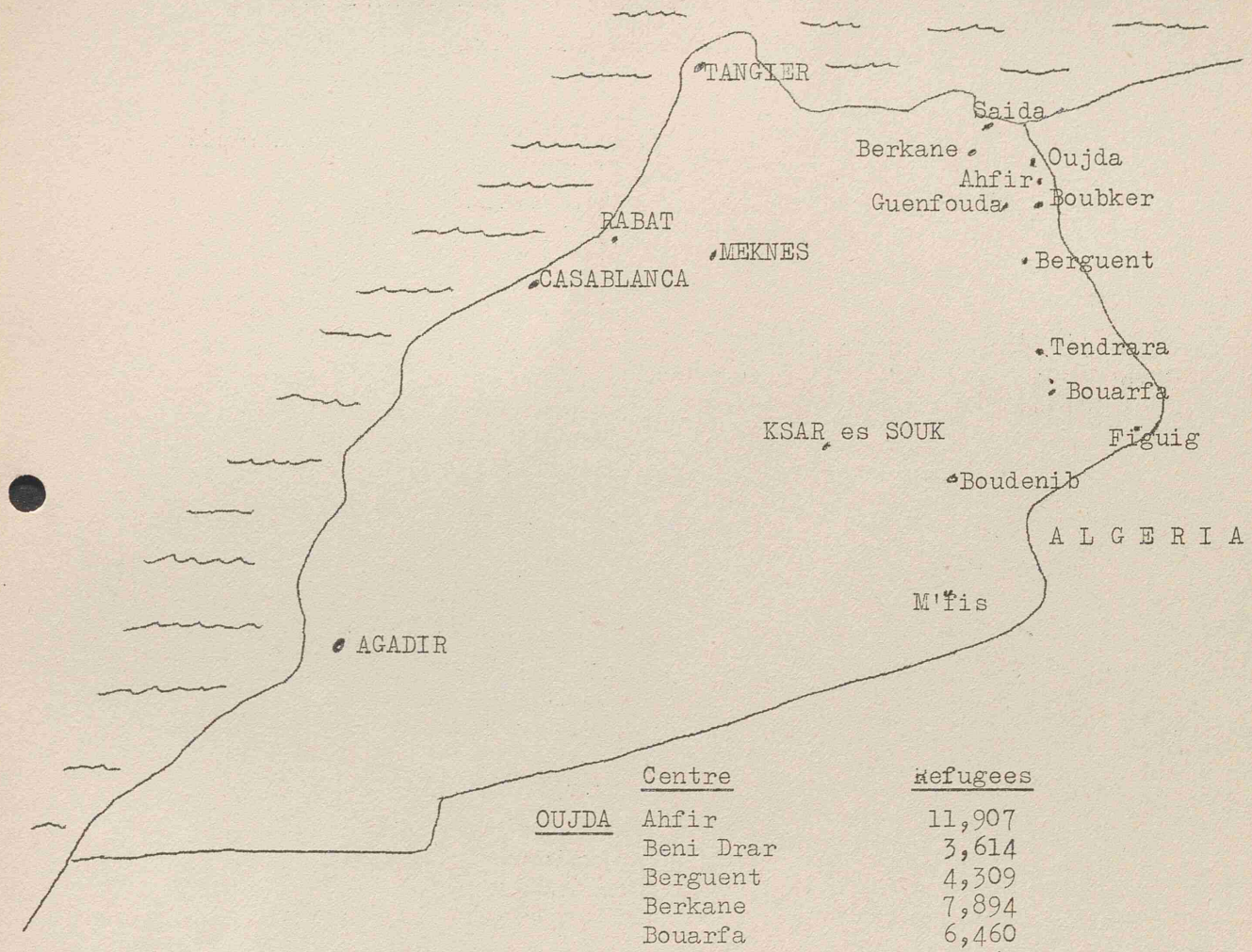
in Europe, those of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Between 1 February 1959 when the expanded League relief operation began and 31 July 1959, relief contributions have totalled 14.3 million Swiss francs, a breakdown of which is found in Annex 2.

With three more Societies contributing than for Hungarian refugee relief, the Algerian operation becomes the most universal demonstration yet of Red Cross assistance to a stricken people. The worldwide character of this relief action is further illustrated when it is noted that five other States have contributed through their governments: those of Bahrein, Cambodia, the Holy See, Israel and Kuwait.

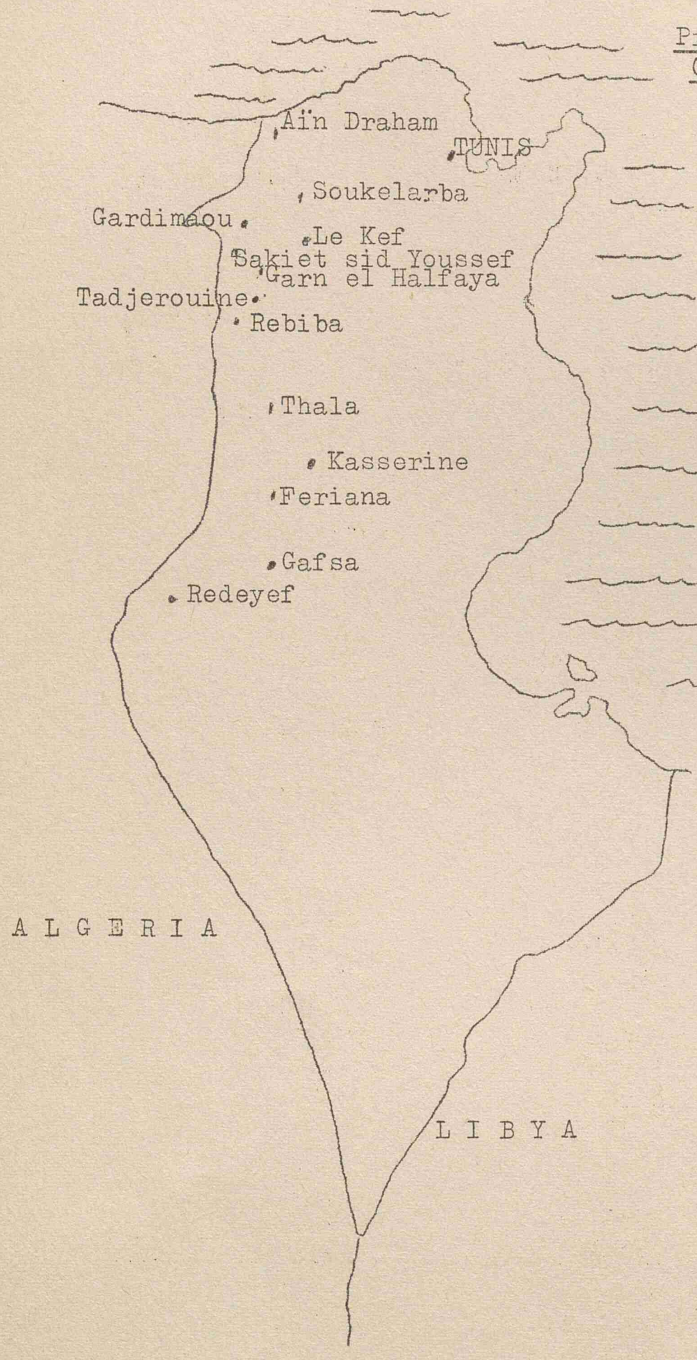
On 5 December 1958, the day the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution on assistance to the refugees from Algeria, the Assembly also voted to institute a World Refugee Year, to begin in June 1959. The refugees in Morocco and Tunisia are now benefiting from the first results of this initiative, which have so far taken the form of government contributions. In many countries, National Societies are represented on World Refugee Year Committees, and the League would like to take this opportunity to repeat the request it made in April 1959 that Societies use the occasion of World Refugee Year in order to call attention to the plight of the 220,000 destitute human beings now in Morocco and Tunisia.

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN MOROCCO (MID-1960)



	Centre	Refugees	
OUJDA	Ahfir	11,907	
	Beni Drar	3,614	
	Berguent	4,309	
	Berkane	7,894	
	Bouarfa	6,460	
	Boubeker	5,160	
	El Aïoun	1,063	
	Figuig	4,865	
	Guenfouda	1,461	
	Oujda	37,999	
	Popotes	-----	
	Saida	5,172	
	Sidi Yahia	8,639	
	Taforalt	399	
	Taourirt	1,100	
	Tendrara	6,500	
	Tiouli	6,200	112,742
TAFILALET	Bouanane	1,287	
	Boudenib	2,740	
	Erfoud	1,685	
	Goulmina	41	
	Ksar es Souk	260	
	M'fis	5,204	
	Midelt	109	
	Rich	28	
	Rissani	1,010	
	Taouz	3,298	15,662
GRAND TOTAL =		128,404	

DISTRIBUTION CENTRES FOR ALGERIAN REFUGEE RELIEF IN TUNISIA (MID-1960)



Province and Centre	Refugees
SOUK EL ARBA	
Adissa	
Aïn Draham	
Gardimaou	
Tabarka	70,000
LE KEF	
Djerissa	
Ebba Ksour	
Garn el Halfaya	
Kalaat Djerda	
Le Kef	
Le Sers	
Maktar	
Oued R'mel	
Rebiba	
Sakiet sid Youssef	
Siliana	
Slata	
Tadjerouine	53,000
KASSERINE	
Djilma	
El Berk	
Feriana	
Haïdra	
Kasserine	
Sbeïtla	
Thala	23,000
GAFSA	
Douz	
El Guettar	
El Hamma	
Gafsa	
Mdilla	
Metlaoui	
Nefta	
Moulares	
Redeyef	
Sidi Bou Zid	
Tozeur	12,000
GRAND TOTAL =	158,000

Requests that all National Societies associate their Junior Sections as closely as possible in their day-to-day activities and that, in particular, suitable work be found in which young people can take part,

Recommends that an inquiry be made in every country to collect specific examples illustrating the cooperation indicated above; the results of this inquiry to be published by the League in whatever form it considers fit,

Recommends that when feasible National Societies organise regional forums where the leaders of the adult and Junior Red Cross can exchange their experiences.

4

Junior Red Cross International Study Centre

The Board of Governors,

Expresses its appreciation and congratulations to the Canadian Red Cross Society for its initiative in organising in Toronto the first world-wide Junior Red Cross International Study Centre which brought together Juniors and adult leaders from 40 countries,

Recommends that each National Society which participated in this Study Centre submit to the League by June 1960 a Report showing the advantage gained by that National Society sending a delegation to the Study Centre and that these Reports be compiled and copies distributed to all National Societies including those not able to send delegations.

XXI

World Refugee Year

The Board of Governors,

Taking note of the recommendations made by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the promotion of a World Refugee Year from June 1959 to June 1960,

Welcomes this initiative by Governments and the consequent efforts being made in many countries to arouse public consciousness of the plight of refugees and public support for relief and resettlement projects,

Urges National Societies to continue and if possible increase their efforts on behalf of refugees during World Refugee Year.

XXII

Algerian Refugees

The Board of Governors,

Taking note of :

The urgent appeal made by the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross at New Delhi on behalf of the refugees from Algeria,

The resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in this connection,

The report of the Secretariat of the League regarding relief measures taken so far for these refugees,

Requests the Secretary General of the League to make an urgent appeal on behalf of these refugees who are suffering severe privations,

Urges National Societies to continue and increase their humanitarian efforts in this respect,

Requests National Societies to take measures for the inclusion of relief actions on behalf of Algerian refugees in the proposed programme of assistance in observance of the World Refugee Year 1959-1960.

XXIII

First Aid Volunteer Teams

The Board of Governors,

Considering that several National Societies, following Resolutions on the subject, have studied and organised the establishment, leadership, training and equipment of first aid teams and the general utilisation of unrenumerated volunteers who spontaneously cooperate in Red Cross activities,

Considering that the experience of some can certainly be of profit to others and, furthermore, that this is a most important problem since it is in reality a matter of considering how best to take advantage of all the willing helpers who offer their services to the Red Cross, but whose cooperation can only be fully efficient in a perfectly organised movement,

Recommends that National Societies with experience in this sphere enable others to benefit therefrom, by informing them through the League's intermediary of the methods applied and the results obtained,

Considers it desirable on the occasion of a Red Cross meeting enjoying the attendance of persons qualified in first aid work and the use of volunteers, that the League Secretariat bring them together for an exchange of views, and that the report drawn up as a result of this meeting be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Refugees North Africa - Algerian Refugees
in Tunisia and Morocco 1959-1960 Relief Action
(Part 3 of 3)

1959 - 1960

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Refugees: Northern Africa - Algerian Refugees in Tunisia and Morocco 1959-1960 Relief Action (Part 3 of 3) ["Réfugiés : Afrique du Nord - Réfugiés algériens en Tunisie et au Maroc - 1959-1960 Action de secours (Part 3 of 3)"]. 1959-1960. MS Non-Registry Archives: Thematic Operational Files, 1902-1994. Archives of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.